The Centre Reporter.

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THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED KURTZ, -- EDITOR

DEM. CO. COM.

Bellefonte, N. W	C M Bower
" S. W	Patrick Garrety
" W. W	Joseph W Gross
Centre Hall Borough	J W M'Cormick
Howard Borough	M I Gardner
Milesburg Borough	J Willis Weaver
Millheim Borough	C W Harter
Philipsburg, 1st W	J D Ritter
" 2d W	J H Riley
" 3d W	Jackson Gorton
Unionville Borough	L J Bing
Benner	John Mechtley
Boggs, N P	Philip Confer
" W P	T F Adams
" E P	H L Barnhart
College	Daniel Grove
Curtin	T S Delong
Ferguson, E P	John T M'Cormick
" W P	Samuel Harpster Jr
Gregg, S P	Geo B Crawford
" N P	J C Rossman
Haines, E P	J A Bowersox
" W P	C A Weaver
Halfmoon	Wm Bailey
Harris	C C Meyer
Howard	Franklin Dietz
Huston	John Q Miles
Liberty	D W Herring
Marion	Harry McDowell
Miles	J J Gramley
Patton	D L Meek
Penn	W F Smith
Potter, N P	B F Arney
" S P	G L Goodheart
Rush, S P	Hugh McCann
" N P	R C Wilcox
Snow Shoe, W P	Patrick Kelly
" " E P	R J Haynes Jr
Spring	J N Brooks
Taylor	Wm T Hoover
Union	Aaron Fahr
Walker	J H McCauley
Worth	Levi Reese

WM. C. HEINLE, Chairman.

Union county gave a handsome majority for Harrison. We trust the Republicans down there will induce Ben to come up and start the Lewisburg nail works again.

President Harrison sleeps on the second floor of the White House, and when he retires must pull the stairs up after him to prevent the office seekers from getting there at night and rapping at his door.

The present legislature is expected to relieve the farming interests of the state from its burdens of taxation. If our lawmakers at Harrisburg do not heed this they may find it worse than fooling with the buzz saw.

In Iowa a religious enthusiast at Bridgewater, Adair county, has been preaching and fasting for forty days and nights, and closed his term of fasting Tuesday night with a big supper. He has created much interest and excitement at the place named.

A movement is on foot to construct a railroad between Harrisburg and Boston. The project is about to be placed in the hands of eastern capitalists. The present manager, Dr. McDaniel, of Philadelphia, says there is no doubt as to its construction.

A story comes from Plymouth to the effect that before dying, George Reese foreman of the squib factory which recently exploded, confessed that the explosion was caused by a spark from his pipe and was not the result of carelessness on the part of Katie Jones. This confession not only vindicates an innocent girl, but it shows that a deplorable state of mismanagement exists in the factory. A strict enforced rule prohibiting smoking would have saved the lives of several people.

The state legislature can't make up its mind when to adjourn.

In the house the soldiers' orphan commission bill was reported, with an amendment giving the senate and the house three representatives on it instead of one and two respectively. The bill authorizing the renewal and extension of charters of banks, trust companies and savings institutions was favorably reported, but the bills appropriating $40,000 to purchase lots adjoining the Western Penitentiary and repealing the oleomargarine law, were negatively reported. A resolution was adopted fixing Thursday afternoon next for the consideration and final passage of the grangers' bill providing taxation for local purposes.

The dressed beef bill has been declared unconstitutional in New Mexico.

In a lengthy opinion given to the meat inspector of Santa Fe county, relative to the new law regulating the sale of meats, and providing for the inspection of cattle and hogs prior to slaughtering, which practically prohibits the bringing into New Mexico of dressed beef and pork, the acting solicitor general of the territory says that the act is unconstitutional and void as far as its effects on shipments into the Territory for purposes of sale and public use are concerned. The articles of the inter State commerce cover, he holds, dressed beef and pork are commodities of this character and he maintains that the law is an attempt, under cover of the police power, to keep out all foreign dressed or uncured meats. Large quantities of these meats are shipped to the city butchers, hotels and railroads eating houses.

Six Opinions.

Pittsburg Post: Poor, dear corporations. They do not want more than the earth, though they want that untaxed. Favoring corporations above individuals may bring prosperity to a state, but it is apt to rob the mass of the people of its benefits.

Philadelphia Record: By subjecting some manufacturing and trading corporations to tax, and exempting the rest, the house not merely violates the constitution but abandons the only ground of policy upon which its action is based. But when any body of men, legislative or other, are bent upon doing an iniquitous thing it requires very little argument or any reason to justify their action.

Philadelphia Times: The manufacturing industries of Pennsylvania ask for no special exemption from taxation, but they ask to be put upon equal footing with their active competitors in other states. The house, after some hesitation, has wisely decided to sustain them on a just and equitable basis, and there is now little doubt that manufacturing capital can be invested in this state without fear of discriminating legislation against it.

Philadelphia Ledger: The revenue bill has already gone further than it should have gone towards enactment, but, if the representatives at Harrisburg will give it real consideration during the week, applying to it the touchstone of sound principles of taxation, or treating it as it should be treated, as a new piece of patchwork, sure to give rise to evasions, disputes and litigation, they will see the wisdom of defeating it on third reading.

Pittsburg Dispatch: The exemption of corporations from special taxes, with the exception of those enjoying the right of eminent domain and brewing, distilling and manufacturing companies, is in line with the position which the Dispatch has urged, and is certainly an improvement on the original measure. But it is difficult to see how the legislatures can harmonize that exception with the constitutional requirement that all taxation shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects.

Altoona Tribune: We wonder if some of the people who are eternally howling about railroad corporations and insisting that they do not bear their due proportion of taxation while the farmer is ground down by unjust and oppressive taxation ever stop to inquire who the people are who have their money invested in the stocks of these corporations. The Pennsylvania railroad company, for instance, is not the property of the officers or a few rich men, but of a large number of persons, some of them widows and orphans whose chief or only income is the dividends which they receive on the stock left them by husbands or father now deceased. These people have as much right to protection as any of their neighbors. We also wonder if these chronic grumblers who can never see beyond the narrow spot of earth on which they vegetate have any idea of the immense increase in value added to real estate by the enterprise of the railroads? Probably not. People who believe themselves unduly taxed will be more likely to receive justice by a business-like statement of the grievances under which they suffer than by wanton and ill considered attacks on other important interests. We do not think that any man who examines the tax laws of Pennsylvania can justly accuse them of undue partiality for corporations. Their purpose rather seems to be to drive corporations out of the state.

The bitterness of the French Radicals, at the attitude of the Government against the Patriotic League has been intensified by the rescinding of the order of banishment by which the Duc d'Aumale was exiled from French Territory. Those who bear ill will toward the Republic base their hopes of monarchic restoration upon the disappointed ambition of many and the intense personal vanity of all Frenchmen. The danger of jesting with the National ardor for titular distinction may be illustrated by the fact that a cynical deputy has three duels on his hands for having proposed in a jocular moment a measure creating every Frenchman a Duke and a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

Notwithstanding the extenuating circumstance in the Duke's favor, his princely gift of Chantilly to the nation and his genuine services as a soldier, it is not likely that he would have been recalled except as an earnest expression of the Ministry's dislikv to Boulanger, who, when Minister of War, caused the erasure of the Duke's name from the roster of the staff.

The United States senate has divided itself into special committees of five, seven and nine for summer junketing purposes. Ten or twelve of these special committees have been authorized to investigate almost everything under the canopy. Their expenses, palace cars, hotel bills, clerks, secretaries, messengers and bootblacks are paid out of the contingent fund. This is the dignified way the senate sponges on the treasury.

THE CLAYTON MURDER.

A Few Sensible Words for Republican Howlers to Heed.

The comments of the Republican organs of the north on the assassination of John M. Clayton recall, in their misdirected bitterness, the period when every event that happened in the south—the cowardly whipping of a negro, the accidental shooting of a white man, a murder or a lynching—was twisted into political significance.

We are now told, with all the various contortions of English that the cultured Republican editors can command, that the murder of John M. Clayton was political in its character. Thus an old issue is revamped. We are brought face to face with the Republican idea that for crime to be really criminal it must be political. Nor is this all. A political crime is sometimes committed in the north. One man kills another in a political dispute, and negroes are mobbed in Ohio, because, under the law of that state, they want to send their children to the common schools; but all this goes for nothing. There is nothing really criminal about a political crime unless it is committed in the south, and then it takes the shape of treason and felony.

Of late there has been such a dearth of this material that the Republican partisans hail the dastardly assassination of John M. Clayton with a glee that they take no pains to conceal. The constitution has never inquired whether the murder of Clayton is political or non-political—whether it is social, scientific or mathematical, philological or agnostic. From any point of view it is a dastardly assassination. To say that it is political does not make it more of a crime, and to say that it is non-political furnishes not the shadow of an excuse.

It is one of the most horrible and dastardly assassinations on record, and the people of Arkansas owe it to themselves to vindicate justice by hunting the assassin down and hanging him. The crime is as dastardly in all its aspects as the brutal murder of the wife and children of Dick Hawes, of Birmingham, and the criminal should be made to feel the full vengeance of the law.

A murder is no less a murder because there may be political motive behind it. The assassin who shot John Clayton is just as dastardly a murderer as Dick Hawes is, if he murdered, as is charged, his wife and children, and he should be hung with as short shrift and as utter certainty. Indeed, if there is a difference, it is in favor of the man who in passion commits the crime, rather than him who, with insane political calculations, shoots down his victim in cold blood. We know that we express the sentiment of the south when we write these words. The man who assassinates a political opponent is a murderer just as much as the thug who murders for money, the ruffian who murders in rage, or the villain who murders in lust. And he should be led to the gallows even if other murderers escape.

We understand the tactics of the Republican partisans, however. By crying out that the assassination of Clayton is a political crime they hope to place the Democratic party of Arkansas on the defensive, and, in an indirect way, bulldoze the Democrats of the south into excusing, if not defending, an inexcusable and indefensible crime. There was a time when, through the force of circumstances, the Republican politicians were shrewd enough to place the whole south on the defensive for a crime for which the south, as a political body, had nothing more to do than the north had to do with the political murders committed by the Whyo gang of New York city.

But that time is past. We are no longer troubled by Republican opinion at the north. We know now that "Jim" Blaine and "Bill" Chandler represent Republican partisanship, and this is all that is necessary to know.—Atlanta Constitution.

Bureaucracy.

America cannot resist the temptation to increase the power and consequence of its executive. The addition of a department of agriculture to the cabinet is the the first widening of the kind since 1850, when the department of the interior made its appearance in our government. There are at least seventeen members of the cabinet which sits at London. We shall not rest with only seven at Washington. The same industrious souls who have pushed the Leducs, Colmans and other monomaniacs to the foreground of statesmanship will soon suggest other ministries. The secretary of agriculture will doubtless take a seat at Harrison's table. His department will be no greater than the present bureau. Many branches of the arable arts will still dwell in the huge interior hodge podge.

Most people would welcome the abolition of a half dozen bureaus rather than the erection of a new department.—Chicago Herald.

Allison Has Some Good Sense.

William B. Allison has, it is reported, declined the treasury portfolio tendered him by Gen. Harrison. If the report be true, William B. Allison is a very sensible man. With all his faults, and they are not a few, Mr. Allison is entirely too respectable to be mixed up with the crowd of political adventurers that will surround the next president. By the way, it is very likely that Mr. Allison will lead the Republican forlorn hope in 1892, provided, of course, he does not become too closely identified with the Harrison administration.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

As a "mill starter," thus far, Harrison has not been a success. Still he may make a fair president.

A Defeat for Prohibition.

The voters of New Hampshire have overwhelmingly rejected the proposition to amend the Constitution of that state so as to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicants. As it needed a two-thirds vote to carry the amendment its simple defeat would not have been surprising, but it is actually in a minority of 5000.

The issue of the election will undoubtedly have a depressing effect upon the advocates of Prohibition and the cause for the result will be anxiously sought. One of the most potent reasons is the evident failure to enforce the Prohibitory law which has been on the statute books of New Hampshire for 33 years. If it was impossible to stop drinking by a law the people probably reasoned that it would be useless to try and reach the same end through an amendment to the Constitution.

Another reason for the result may have been the fact that under the present law, which prohibits the sale but not the manufacture of liquor, large brewing interests have been established in the towns and cities in the southern part of the state. As the Prohibitory proposition, which was radical in its terms, would, if adopted, have destroyed this property the owners naturally rallied against it. In this course they had the support of the foreign-born vote, which has been increasing of late years in the manufacturing centres of New Hampshire.

The most interesting class of office-seekers are the colored Republicans from the South. They are in Washington in swarms and they will stay. They can live on almost nothing, as they are not bothered with any hotel bills. When they run out of money they will go behind an oyster bar, drive a hack, or white wash a fence to get a stake to hang out on. A night's lodging only costs 15 cents, and they can pick this up almost anywhere, yet these same fellows expect such positions as internal revenue collectorships and postoffices, paying $1,000 and more per year. They will not get them, it is true, as President Harrison has indicated to the white Republicans in the South that the negro will receive just that class of positions which are ordinarily tendered to him by private business firms.

Prof. Hastings of the Sheffield Scientific School has at last made a discovery which will be of great service to actronomers and in all observations requiring the use of a telescope. Prof. Hastings has been experimenting for some time and has at last succeeded in effecting a combination of glasses in such a way that the chromatic observations of the common telescope is lessened about 20 per cent. In all observations of the past great inconvenience has been experienced because of this chromatic aberration, due to the different refrangibilities of the colored rays of the spectrum, those of each color having a distinct focus, thus making the image less definite.

By this new discovery there is a great gain in definition as well as in brightness. This great gain, wich will result from Prof. Hastings's discovery, will no doubt reveal new wonders in the heavens, as well as disclose more clearly some of the mysteries of the heavenly bodies of which we already know something.

By means of this telescope also photographs can be taken without the aid of a special eyepiece, this being the first telescope by means of which this feat could be accomplished. Prof. Hastings has constructed an instrument which will undoubtedly be taken as a model in the future.

Monopoly's Grip.

[New York Commercial Advertiser.]

There are more than 30,000 miners out of work in the anthracite coal regions, and their families are on the verge of starvation.

These men are anxious to work, and are not particular about the scale of wages, but the companies refuse to employ them because they have already got out more coal than they have been able to sell and have a larger accumulation than at any time for many years.

Under the operation of the natural laws of trade this state of things would result at once in a reduction in the price of coal, which would stimulate consumption, set the miners at work and put bread into the mouths of their children.

But there is a conspiracy on the part of a few rich men to veto the natural laws of trade in this matter, so that they may enrich themselves still more enormously by starving the miners and their families and levying a heavy tax upon the consumers of coal. The conspirators own the whole supply of anthracite coal and control the transportation lines by which it is brought to market. They have "cornered" one of nature's gifts to man, and by virture of railroad and other franchises freely granted to them by the people they are wronging and oppressing the people.

A NATIONAL HUMILIATION.

Presbyterian Banner.

Regret and humiliation are felt throughout the nation because of the utter disregard shown by Congress and in the city of Washington to the Lord's day, March 3. Both Houses of Congress were in session. Political discussions abounded. There was nothing in the proceedings to indicate that the representatives of a great Christian people had any thought of the outrage they were committing upon the feelings of the mass of their constituents or of the evil example they were giving. By attention to business, keeping free from useless adjournments and the avoidance of debates for the most part destitute of anything pertaining directly to legislation, the entire business could have been completed by Saturday evening, or even sooner. The disregard for the Lord's day shown by Congress at the close of its sessions for years, should be rebuked by the people in a way to be felt.

Indeed the city of Washington itself had scarcely the semblance of a capital of a Christian nation. This was due partly to the immense crowds of strangers and the unseemly way in which they conducted themselves, but it is said that the authorities by common consent agreed that for that day the Sabbath laws should be held in abeyance, Marching clubs and playing bands filled the streets, the cigar stands and not a few of the stores were open as usual, and the saloons were running in full blast, and only stopped when the barkeepers had become exhausted. The day as described by a newspaper correspondent "was like a great holiday or a political convention with half a-dozen circuses thrown in."

The Christian people and the churches of this land have a right to demand that there shall not be a repetition of the scenes witnessed in Congress and the city of Washington last Sabbath week. Good order, civil law and the law of God alike demand this. A Christian nation cannot permit these repeated desecrations of the Lord's day and manifestations of contempt for the convictions and usages of the best part of its people.

There are men in this state who think it passing strange that many persons known to be hard drinkers are in favor of constitutional prohibition. If they had ever been in bondage to the drink habit they would have more charity and be better able to understand that there are some in every community who know full well that the saloon is their deadliest enemy and yet are unable to pass its open door. And it does seem to us that it ought to be a pleasure for those who are strangers to the fierce appetite of the drunkard to aid these unfortunates in closing the bar-rooms.

The question of increasing the compensation of Congressmen has been receiving the earnest attention of senators especially of late, and there is an overwhelming sentiment among them in favor of making the salary of congressmen $10,000 a year instead of $5000, as it is at present. Members of the House of Representatives, while thoroughly in sympathy with the senators on this point, are not yet ready to go to the full length desired by them, fearing a repetition of the outbreak of censure visited upon the Congress of 1873 for its action on the salary question.

To us it does not seem that the prohibition amendment is gaining strength. The prohibitionists do not seem to be able to get up the right kind of enthusiasm, and besides it looks very much as if the Quay's tactics were to stab the amendment, in order to appease the liquor interest and get it on his side for partizan purposes, after catering to the prohibition element by passing the amendment thro his legislature.

The highest price ever paid for a piece of Chicago real estate was that given by M. H. H. Kohlsaat for the northwest corner of Dearborn and Madison streets. The dimensions of the property are twenty by forty feet, and the price paid was $150,000, which is equivalent to $7,500 per front foot, $187.50 per square foot, $.30 per square inch, or about $8,000,000 per acre. This corner is considered one of the finest in the city, and Mr. Kohlsaat did not make the purchase for the purpose of throwing any money away.

The legislature has wisely refused to impose a three mill tax on manufacturing corporations. The manufactures of Pennsylvania have alread burdens enough to bear and the industrial growth of the south is going to make their success still more difficult.

Who says farming doesn't pay? Iowa agriculturists last year raised enough corn to pay off all the farm mortgages in the state and leave a balance of 100,000,000 bushels for feed and seed.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

How about the farmers in the great protection state of Pennsylvania?

A new System of Steam Heating adopted on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

After two years of trials and experiments the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has adopted a system for heating the passenger cars by steam, which experts declare to be the best, safest and surest mode of heating yet devised.

The Philadelphia Times of March 14th thus describes it :—

"The system is what is known as the condensation system. Two straight iron pipes, two inches in diameter, are placed under the floor of the car and are connected by cross pipes in the centre. A small pump is fastened to one corner of the tender and connected with the boiler by a pipe The steam passes through the pump, enters one pipe and passes through it to the centre of the car. Here it goes up through a valve and branches off into two iron pipes. These pipes extend across the width of the car and are joined to two long wrought-iron tubes running lengthwise of the car. From these project a short spur pipe under each seat. The steam goes through these pipes, passes up through the radiators in each end of the car and is then drawn down through a cast iron pipe back to the centre of the car, where it passes through a valve and enters the return pipe.

"The little pump on the tender is constantly at work and creates a vacuum which draws back to the pump the condensed water. In addition to this the exhaust from the pump and the air-brake are both directed into the tank. The valve in the centre of the car is so arranged that when the temperature is high enough, by turning a small cock under the centre seat the supply of steam is shut off from that car and it rushes through the pipe to the next one. In this manner one car can be without any heat while the thermometer climbs up in the nineties in the others. Or in the same manner one side of the car can be heated to a higher temperature than the other, if necessary. When the steam reaches the centre of the last car it goes up through the valve, enters the heating pipes and radiators and then is caught by the vacuum and drawn back to its starting place.

GOOD VENTILATION AFFORDED.

"No steam escapes in any place and the pipes from the rear of the centre of the last car have no steam in them, while the car itself is well warmed by the pipes on the inside. By this means no dripping occurs and the vacuum is so strong that the steam pipes are entirely free from water and in the event of a wreck and the pipes were broken the vacuum is so powerful that it would suck the air in instead of allowing the steam to escape. In making up a train of cars the big pipes under the car floor are connected by means of a slip grip and about a foot of strong rubber hose. Underneath each seat is a hole two inches wide bored through the floor of the car in such a manner that when the cold air rushes in it strikes the hot iron pipes on the inside and becomes heated.

"This arrangement keeps a constant current of warm, fresh air in the cars at all times, and the vacuum in the pipes draws what little water there is in the pipes, so that when the cars are uncoupled there is not a drop of water to fall on the road bed or station floor. It requires but little steam to run the pump, and on yesterday's run from Philadelphia to New York, with a train of twelve cars, but five pounds of steam pressure was used. This was sufficient to create a vacuum in the return pipe averaging fourteen inches. In the supply steam pipe it averaged six inches, and on the engine nineteen inches or nine and one-half pounds. The average temperature during the run was seventy-five degrees.

EXPERIMENTS WITH THE TEMPERATURE.

"Several experiments were made to find out how high the temperature could be raised. In some of the cars the mercury registered ninety degrees and in others when the steam was shut off it dropped twenty and thirty degrees. As the train went rushing along the wind came through the apertures in the floor and purified what would otherwise have been a close atmosphere. The iron pipes are covered with thin wooden sheathings and the passenger who is troubled with cold feet can warm his toes as well as if he had them wrapped up in hot-water bottles. The new system works to perfection, and not a hitch or break has occurred to mar the perfect success of the system."

By this method of heating every desirable point is gained. A sufficient amount of heat can always be secured, and it can be regulated to any desired temperature. There is no hot water in the pipes to scald or burn in case of accident, and an ample supply of pure fresh air is supplied through the apertures for ventilation.

On the introduction of this perfect system of heating, the car stove with all its terrible possibilities will be forever discarded. The oil lamp has already given way to the electric light, and with the abandonment of the stove, the last objectionable feature in railway travel will be happily gotten rid of. No event in the history of railroading will serve to stimulate travel so greatly.

It is expected that all of the passenger cars of the Pennsylvania Railroad will be fitted with this appliance before another winter.

Connecticut is determined to suppress the use of tobacco among boys, and with that end in view has enacted a law which not only makes it punishable by fine and imprisonment for any dealer to dispose of tobacco to minors, but also provides for the punishment of minors found with tobacco in their possession. There is a good deal of evenly-balanced justice in that act. If the sale of tobacco is to be punished at all it is only fair to punish both seller and buyer.

——Scores of families all over the valley have laid in a summer's supply of chicken feed from grain scorched at the burning of Kurtz's mills.

"WHAT would be a popular name for our new paper?" may be answered by consulting the following list of popular titles in the United States: News, 550; Times, 489; Record, 179; Press, 137; Star, 117.

MONSIEUR JOLY, of Paris, has recently published a pamphlet in which he describes a famous Black Hamburgh grape vine which grows on the estate of the Marquis of Breadalbane, in England, and is believed to have been planted in 1832. Its stem, at one foot from the ground, measures two feet in circumference, while its branches cover an area of some 4275 square feet, and during the year 1888 yielded about 3000 bunches of grapes.

BICYCLISTS, in their early days, are usually proud of their distance records, and keep an accurate account of their road travels. Last year three men, according to their reports, covered over 8000 miles each, or a distance equivalent to the diameter of the earth. A score of others covered 4,000 miles or more. The higher records represents more than twenty miles a day for every day in the year, so that the bicyclists worked pretty hard for their honors.

HOLSWORTHY, a village of England, is all excitement over a ghostly light which every night intermittently flashes across a railway cutting. From dusk to midnight the village station is thronged with people anxious to obtain a glimpse of the light. Old stories of superstition long dormant in the district are being revived, and the fact that three people have been killed near the spot in the last year or so encourages the belief in the supernatural character of the luminous apparition.

THERE is a venerable Philadelphia editor, who has achieved both fame and fortune. His walls are hung with beautiful pictures, and his cellar overflows with the choicest wine; still he is not happy, for the rascally foreman will allow his spaces to "stick up." From early mourn till dewy eve messages ascend from the sanctum, "Please push down the spaces!" Sometimes these messages are accompanied by the compliments of the courteous editor, but more frequently by his malediction. O! Mr. Foreman, if you would smooth the editor's pathway to the tomb and preserve his soul from endless torment, learn in youth to "push down your spaces."

A GREAT many people think a newspaper should have about a page of local news, whether anything happens or not. Deluded mortals! Local editors cannot make people break their necks, commit suicide, or do any of the other exciting things that go to make up the material out of which the local reporter delights to weave paragraphs. Furnishing domestic news when there is none is very much like extracting blood from a turnip. It is no more than fair that those who grumble at the lack of local news in their paper should stop and think whether they could not give the editor an item or two worth printing, and, if so, let them hold their peace, or growl at their own remissness.

THE editor of the Senora (Ala.) *Sentinel* thus asks his readers to come forward and pay back subscriptions: "It is a sad duty to us to state to the many readers of this paper that we are actually in need of a suit of clothes. We would like to attend preaching, but remain away because we are ashamed to enter the church with the suit that is worn daily; we go occasionally, but have to slip in quietly and take a back seat. This piece is not written for the purpose of soliciting some kind friend to donate us a suit of clothes, nor some free-hearted merchant to sell us a suit on time; but to arouse the sympathies of those owing us. We have spent the last dollar in our possession to accommodate you; now come to our needy assistance, and receive the blessings that only a poor, oppressed newspaper man can bestow."

THE field of woman's work widens every year. As an example of what an education at Vassar College, and in the Women's Medical School of New York city, could do for a young woman of Concord, Dr. Elizabeth Brown, now practicing in New York, read at the recent Social Science Association one of the most satisfactory studies yet made in this country on the occupations of working women in a great city as affecting their health. Dr. Brown estimates the working women of England at less than 5,000,000, and those of New York city at about 200,000, in one hundred and twenty different occupations, of which the chief ones concern the manufacture of clothing for women, children and men; the preparation of tobacco for sale; the making of artificial flowers, wall paper, hats, etc., which involves poisonous processes; and the ordinary manufacture of cotton, woollen hemp, and jute goods in city factories. Of all these employments, those which concern the clothing of women employ the most women, no account being taken in the essay of domestic service or of saleswomen and the higher paid employments of women.

It costs more to revenge injuries than to bear them.

A TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

FIVE MEN KILLED AND ELEVEN INJURED, ONE FATALLY.

PITTSBURG, March 14.—A battery of boilers at the West Point Boiler Works of R. Monroe & Sons, on the corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, exploded shortly after 12 o'clock this afternoon, completely wrecking the plant and burying a number of men in the ruins. Four have been taken out dead and three badly injured, and there are still a number in the ruins. A dozen others were quite seriously injured. Some of them it is thought fatally.

The explosion occurred just after the noon whistle had sounded, and many of the workmen had left the works to get their dinners. The concussion shook buildings for several squares. In a few minutes a large crowd had gathered about the wreck, and the scene was most agonizing. Wives, mothers and children ran wildly about, wringing their hands and crying, eagerly searching for their loved ones. The first body removed was that of the engineer, Linbaugh. He was almost unrecognizable. Allenbache's remains were next taken out, and in a few minutes the mangled body of Clark was found. Remheimer, Conner and an unknown were next removed.

The work of rescue is going on vigorously, but at 12 o'clock no more bodies had been recovered. Four are believed to be still buried beneath the debris and it is feared that more were caught in the wreck. The cause of the explosion has not been learned. The building was a large one-story brick structure and was formerly occupied by William Smith & Sons, pipe manufacturers. The plant was a valuable one and will prove a complete loss. Nothing remains but a mass of brick, mortar and timbers. The concussion shattered windows and damaged houses for three blocks.

At 2 o'clock the body of James Carton, a helper, aged 22 years, and unmarried was taken out, making five dead removed from the ruins.

The boilers were inspected six months ago, and were thought to be in first-class condition. The real cause of the explosion will probably be never known, as the engineer was killed outright, and no one else has been found who was in the engine room at the time the disaster took place.

The work of rescue was concluded late this afternoon, but no more bodies were found. All the employes have been accounted for. Of the 65 workmen five were killed and eleven injured, a number of them quite seriously. Stephen Carter, however, is the only one in a dangerous condition. He will probably die.

A corrected list of the killed and injured is as follows:

KILLED.

Gus Linebau, engineer, 25 years old, single.

James Carter, boiler maker, 30 years old, married.

Jacob Rheinheimer, boiler maker, 28 years old, married.

Charles Aulenbach, boiler maker, 45 years old, married.

Daniel Clark, boiler maker, 30 years old, single.

INJURED.

Stephen Carter, skull factured in two places, hands badly burned.

Martin Conner, painfully injured about the head and legs.

Frank Manesky, boy, scalp wound and shoulder blade broken.

Frank Smith, boy, injured about the head and legs.

James McCool, Wm. Kelly, Harvey Barr, Wm. Froner, Wm. Recker, James EcKees, John Forest and F. Lea, all more or less cut and bruised, but not seriously hurt.

Peter Toner, a boy, was buried underneath some timbers, and was painfully injured about the head and legs, but will recover.

The cause of the explosion is still a mystery. No investigation has been made as yet. Some of the men said they heard the guage tried just a few minutes before the explosion, and that everything seemed right. The boiler had been in use eight years. The loss will reach $30,000.

SAMOAN NEWS.

THE RUMOR OF A NAVAL FIGHT WAS FALSE.

AUCKLAND, March 14.—Advices just received from Samoa show that there was no basis for the sensational rumor of the sinking of the United States man-of-war Nipsic by the German corvette Olga. Far from this, the German officials on the island have entirely given up their aggressive policy. The proclamation of martial law has been publicly withdrawn, and the Germans have abandoned all claim to the right of searching incoming vessels for contrabands of war. Both these steps have met with the hearty approval of all foreign residents at Apia and have had a quieting effect. Unusual tranquility prevails throughout the island. Mataafa, however, has a force of troops estimated to be 6000 strong. Tamasese's army consists of about 700 men. The men-of-war, both German and American, still remain at Apia for any emergency that may arise.

A MINE ACCIDENT.

PITTSTON, Pa., March 12.—Another mine accident occurred here this afternoon, about 4 o'clock, in which two men met instant death and a third was fatally injured. The Port Blanchard shaft, operated by the Pennsylvania Coal Company, was the scene, and the victims were George Walker, aged 59 years, married; Dennis McLaughlin, aged 30 years, unmarried, and Charles Walker, son of George.

The men were engaged in moving a pillar when a fall of rock occurred and they were crushed beyond recognition by the vast mass of earth which came tumbling down. Three hours were consumed by the rescuing party in digging away the debris. When removed, Charles Walker, the one yet alive, was too badly injured to give any detailed explanation.

IMPRISONED IN A MINE.

A FALL OF COAL ENTOMBS SIX MINERS—THE WORK OF RESCUE.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., March 14.—Patrick Leonard, Michael Buggy, Peter Nearshelski and Vincent Rucush, of this place, and John Hill, and an unknown Hungarian miner of Mount Carmel, are imprisoned in a gangway of the Black Diamond mine, near the latter town, and it is a question whether they will come to the surface of the earth alive.

The men were engaged in mining coal about ten o'clock this morning, working in breasts or chambers, pitching at 60 degrees. The cracking of timber in the gangway told them that a rush and fall of coal was about to occur, and, to escape, the miners dashed down into the narrow tunnel. Nearshelski and Rucush were ten feet in advance of the rest, when suddenly a mass of coal and rock dropped in front of them, choking up the entrance into the main gallery. As they turned about to escape the falling stuff another mass of rock and timber stopped their retreat, completely isolating the men from their comrades.

An alarm spread through the mine, and the work of rescue commenced immediately. At 4 o'clock this afternoon the laborers heard faint sounds of voices. Eagerly pushing their work, two hours later the rescuing miners were enabled to hold a conversation with Rucush, who informed them of his own and companions' safety. A bunch of ragged-top rock is hanging directly over the men's heads, and may fall at any moment.

The fate of the men in the second fall remains unknown at 10.30 to-night. The work of liberation continues. Shifts of 10 men are put on every little while. The mouth of the mine is thronged with excited spectators and tearful relatives. It is thought that the first two men can be reached before morning.

Llewellyn & Nagle, of Shamokin, are the operators of the Black Diamond.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

—Mrs. Thomas Love was shot dead by her husband, near Fredericksburg, Virginia, on the morning of the 9th. Love says "he was replacing the mainspring in his revolver and that his finger slipped from the hammer. His wife was standing in front of him and the bullet entered her left breast, killing her instantly." Mrs. Love was 24 years of age and had been married eight months.

—George F. Reese, the foreman burned in the explosion of the Powell squib factory at Plymouth, Penna., died on the afternoon of the 10th. His daughter was one of the victims of the explosion, having been burned to death with nine others.

—A gang of young men who had been gambling and drinking got into a fight in a Charleston, South Carolina, barroom on the evening of the 9th, and one of them, William Munyenman, was killed, his throat being cut with a razor by O. Weir. Joseph Ressell, aged 42 years, on the 10th, shot and killed his wife, and then committed suicide, at their residence in Auburn, New York. Jealousy was the cause.

—At the house of Judge Snead in Augusta, Georgia, on the 10th, his ten-year-old son, "while playing policeman and soldier" with two colored boys, killed one instantly and wounded the other. They were playing prisoners and he was the police. They made a break for liberty, and he ran in the house and seized a gun, "which he did not know was loaded," aimed at them and pulled the trigger. The shot entered the face and head of one of the boys, killing him instantly.

—A boiler in the forging department of the Cleveland Rolling Mills, at Cleveland, Ohio, exploded on the morning of the 11th, killing two men and injuring eleven other persons. Several of those injured were struck by fragments of the boiler in buildings adjacent to the mill. Robert Neall and a colored man named "Sonnie" Lawrence were drowned at St. Mary's City, Maryland, on the evening of the 10th. Their canoe was heavily laden with oysters, and was capsized by a stiff breeze. The locomotive of a freight train on the Mahanoy Division of the Reading Railroad ran off the track at St. Nicholas, on the 12th. The locomotive and 12 cars were wrecked. Benjamin Walker, fireman, was instantly killed, and John Gilkner, conductor, has since died.

—The hotel known as Clinton Hall, in Lakewood, New Jersey, was burned early on the morning of the 11th. Sixty guests and 20 servants were in the house when the fire was discovered. All escaped, some in their night robes, some partly clad, but none fully dressed. Dr. E. Wallace, of Philadelphia, jumped from a second-story window and fractured one of his legs. The loss is placed at $35,000.

—Some weeks ago William Cahoon, landlord of a small tavern near Jackson, Michigan, received a warning from White Caps, but paid no attention to it. On the evening of the 10th, while sitting in a room reading, a load of buckshot crashed through the window and lodged in one of his legs. J. S. Price, a neighbor, who quarreled with Cahoon, has been arrested. The house of J. Calvin Core, a farmer, near Uniontown, Penna., was entered by six masked men on the evening of the 10th. Core was bound, and the robbers searched the house for money, and finally found about $300.

—Antoine Belanger arrived at Raymond, Dakota, on the 10th, from his home, about 20 miles north of Doland. He said that five masked men took him to his barn, and, placing a rope around his neck, raised him twice to a joist, threatening to kill him if he did confess that he burned his neighbor's building last fall. To save his life he confessed and was then driven away and his house was burned. He knows all the men and officers have started after them. Albert Wilson shot and killed Miss Sarah Marshall in Watford, Ontario, on the evening of the 10th, because she refused to allow him to walk home from church with her.

—By the fall of a breast of coal in the New Hope mine at Frostburg, Maryland, on the morning of the 11th, Conrad Rank, aged 18 years, was killed, and his father and brother were dangerously injured.

—F. L. Smith, Cashier of the Norwood Bank, in Norwood, New York, was alone in the building on the 9th when Charles Phelps, the post-office clerk, entered and asked for some stamps. Mr. Smith stepped into the vault to get them, when Phelps quickly closed the door and locked the cashier in. He then took all the paper money from the drawer, $278, leaving several hundred dollars in silver, and made his escape. Shortly afterward a customer entered the bank and heard the cashier calling for help from the vault, and, being instructed as to the combination, released him. Phelps was arrested early on the morning of the 10th on his way to Canada.

—Nelson Brule shot Miss Ida Corneau in Detroit, Mich., on the evening of the 11th and then committed suicide. The girl is not dangerously wounded. The couple were engaged to be married, but the girl discovered that Brule was a married man, and refused to have anything to do with him. Jefferson Adair shot and killed Peter Smith, in Eastville, Virginia, on the 12th. They quarrelled over a game of cards. The two men who stopped a Southern Pacific train near Pixley, California, recently commiting murder and robbery have been arrested.

—Ottoman Schmidt, of Wilkesbarre, was struck and killed by a train on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, at Mud Run Station, on the morning of the 12th. He was walking on the track. A can of benzine exploded in a paint shop in New York on the evening of the 12th, and Philip H. Ulstern and Samuel Levine, the proprietors, were horribly burned and otherwise injured. Fire and water ruined the wholesale grocery house of Gates Thalheimer, in Syracuse, New York, on the 12th. Loss $60,000, covered by insurance.

—Captain F. W. Dawson, of the *News and Courier*, Charleston, South Carolina, was shot and killed on the 12th by Dr. T. B. McDow. It seems that McDow, who is a married man, had been too familiar with a Swiss maid in Captain Dawson's family, and that Captain Dawson had visited McDow at his office to remonstrate with him. A fight ensued, which ended in the shooting.

—A party of five masked robbers entered four houses in McClellandtown, Fayette county, Pa., on the evening of the 11th, and tortured the inmates until they delivered up their money. The thieves escaped to the mountains.

—In Altoona, Penna., early on the morning of the 13th, three young men returning from a wake saw flames issuing from a house on Union avenue. They broke in the front door, and found Sarah Malstrom, colored, in bed and enveloped in flames. She has since died. John H. Williams, white, who escaped from a back door as the men entered, has been arrested on the charge of setting the bed on fire. His hands were burned. Philip Paul, Chief of Police in Renovo, Pa., was shot about midnight on the 12th and died in a short time. He had arrested a young man named Belford, and had reached the lock-up with his prisoner, when he was shot by Michael Clary, a friend of Belford's. The murderer, who is 18 years old, escaped.

—Louis White, known as "Curly Billy," "the terror of the pine regions of Minnesota," was shot dead at Rum River Camp, in that State, on the afternoon of the 12th, by Charles E. Hayden. The latter was showing a photograph of his wife and two children to the loggers, and White aspersed the woman's character. This led to a fight, in which White rushed at Hayden with an axe and was shot through the heart. On the evening of the 12th August Beiper entered a house in Baltimore in search of his daughter, who had gone visiting without his permission, and meeting Miss Kate Walsh, a 16-year-old girl, whom he did not know, but whom he mistook for his daughter, threw her headlong down a long flight of stairs. Miss Walsh was badly cut about the head and injured internally, and will probably die. Beiper was sent to jail to answer.

—A gang of robbers boarded a freight train near Shannopin, Penna., on the Pittsburg and Lake Erie Railway, on the evening of the 12th, and beat brakeman Cleary to insensibility. They were driven off by the other train men, however, before they secured any booty. A special train was telegraphed for, and a posse under Lieutenant Booker, of Pittsburg, left for the scene of the attempted robbery. Nine of the men were surrounded near Phillipsburg and captured. They were heavily armed and carried revolvers, knives and blackjacks. The party was taken to Pittsburg and lodged in jail.

—Forest fires are burning in the Welsh Mountains, south of New Holland, Pa. Men are fighting the flames.

—The towboat Kangaroo capsized at Spottsville, Indiana, on the 13th, George Ingram, owner, and E. Simmons, cook, were drowned. Five others were saved. Intelligence has been received at Prince Albert, Northwest Territory, of the death of two trappers, named Finlayson, in the far north, from starvation. It is feared that Lord Lonsdale has met the same fate. While Lillie Brewer, of Harrodsburg, was petting a valuable Alderney cow on the 12th, the animal gored her frightfully. The cow was killed, as she was thought to be suffering from hydrophobia. A number of animals in the neighborhood have been bitten by mad dogs recently.

—A nest of three boilers at the St. Nicholas Colliery, near Mahanoy City, Penna., exploded on the morning of the 13th, with terrific force. Mrs. Louisa Hoffman, with her child in her arms, was passing at the time. A fragment of iron broke her hip and killed the child. James Delaney, a driver, passing with his team, had his skull fractured. Michael Warren, a lad of 15, on the same wagon, had his thigh broken and leg crushed. Edward Seltzer, a painter, at work on the breaker, had his skull crushed. Patrick Wanner and Edward Watts was terribly injured by flying pieces of the iron. Others were scalded and injured, but their names were not learned.

—The negro, Magruder Fletcher, who assaulted Mrs. Obadiah MacCready several days ago, was lynched early on the morning of the 14th at Tasley, Virginia, by a party of seventy-five masked men. Mrs. MacCready is in a very precarious condition and is almost crazed.

—John L. Adams, a cotton factor of Macon, Georgia, was lodged in jail on the 15th of last month on the charge of forgery. He confessed his guilt, and after his incarceration refused to take food. He was finally compelled to remain in his bed, and his family were then allowed to remove him to his home, under guard. He persisted in starving himself, and died on the evening of the 13th after fasting 26 days.

—John W. Dwyer, an English sailor, while under the influence of liquor, staggered into a house in Baltimore on the evening of the 14th. A women who lived there pushed him out, causing him to fall on the pavement. While he was lying there Emil Williams, seeing the disturbance, grabbed a lighted lamp from the hand of the woman and hurled it at the prostrate man. The lamp struck him in the face, and, exploding, destroyed the sight of one eye and tore the flesh from the face, mangling both jaws. Dwyer will probably die. Williams was arrested.

—Burglars chloroformed and robbed James Carlin, Postmaster at Cleves, Ohio, on the evening of the 13th. At last accounts Mr. Carlin had not recovered consciousness, and it was not known how much money was taken.

—The Coroner's jury in the Dawson murder case, at Charleston, South Carolina, on the 14th, found that Dr. McDow was guilty of "felonious killing," and that his colored butler was an accessory. John Daniels and his son Joseph, farmers at Dickeyville, Wisconsin, on the 13th, quarrelled about a piece of property, and the father fatally stabbed his son.

—A battery of boilers at the West Point Boiler Works of R. Monroe & Sons, in Pittsburg, exploded at noon on the 14th, killing Gustavus Linneban, James Carter, Jacob Rheinheimer, Charles Aulenbache and Daniel Clark, and injuring eleven others, Stephen Carter, it is feared, fatally. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

In the Senate, on the 11th, the bill requiring electric companies to place their wires underground before August next was reported, with an amendment exempting railroads which operate wires for their own use. The House bill repealing the Fence law of 1700 was reported as recommitted. Adjourned.

In the Senate, on the 12th, bills were passed finally to punish bribery at special elections the same as at general elections; creating the office of Recorder in cities of the third class; repealing the law requiring rope and chain fire escapes to be placed in shops, mills and other buildings, and leaving the matter optional with the Fire Commissioners; requiring county officials to make quarterly payments of the moneys collected by them; prohibiting the sale of tobacco to children under 16 years of age. The House bill to prevent mining companies from selling supplies to their employes was recommitted. Adjourned.

In the Senate on the 13th, the Hines factory inspection bill, the bill for uniform system of collecting poor taxes, the House bill amending the act giving preference of appointment to veterans, and creating the office of recorder in cities of the third class were all passed finally. Mr. Gobin introduced a bill for the government of soldiers' orphans' schools. Adjourned.

In the Senate, on the 14th, the House resolution for final adjournment on April 25th was received and by the casting vote of the Lieutenant Governor referred to the Committee on Appropriations. Bills were passed finally giving consent to the acquisition of land at Gettysburg for memorial purposes, and making additional provision for the safety of persons employed in mines. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

In the House, on the 12th, the bills to prohibit the sale of tobacco to persons under 16 years of age, and to regulate the sale of canned vegetables, were reported negatively. The bill (formulated by the County Commissioners) to equalize taxation was reported favorably. Among the bills introduced was one by Mr. Fow directing the Quarter Sessions Courts to transfer licenses for the sale of liquor to the legal representatives of a deceased licensee. The General Revenue bill was considered on second reading, and 21 of the 37 sections were passed. The 21st section, as agreed to, exempt from the three-mill tax all corporations organized exclusively for manufacturing purposes, except companies having the right of eminent domain, and brewing, distilling and canning concerns. A motion to strike out the exemption of building and loan associations from the provisions of the act was defeated. Adjourned.

In the House on the 13th Mr. Andrews, of Crawford, offered a concurrent resolution providing for the final adjournment of the Legislature on April 25th. It was laid over under the rules. Bills were passed authorizing County Commissioners to pay rewards for arrest of horse thieves, conferring additional chancery powers on the Common Pleas Courts and providing for free evening schools. Adjourned.

In the House, on the 14th, a report was received from the Committee on Rules providing that no bills shall be introduced after the 22d inst. The resolution for final adjournment on April 25th was adopted almost unanimously. The amendatory liquor license bills were reported negatively, except the bill classifying license fees in cities of the different classes. The bill providing for appeals from tax amendments to the Common Pleas Court was reconsidered and passed finally.

ADVANTAGES OF BEING PLAIN.

Claiming that Homely Women are More Amiable and Polite than Beauties.

A French newspaper lately introduced a novelty by asking its women readers to write on the advantages of being plain, and the disadvantages of beauty. The discussion which resulted has brought out the deliberate expression of the opinion, on the part of a celebrated man of letters, that it is better for any one to be 'homely' than to be handsome.

His reasoning is that one who is without good looks seeks to make up for the lack of them with all the world by amiability, gentleness and politeness, and so is liked by all, while handsome persons are apt to be vain of their looks, and confident that they make them quite independent of ordinary politeness, attract dislike by 'giving themselves airs.'

As to women, the same writer is sure that the plain one generally has, except beauty, everything on her side—modesty, simplicity and confidence. He relates an anecdote of Lord Russell and his son, the Viscount Amberley, which is to the point. At a royal fete Lord Russell called his son to a window seat and said to him:

'My son, you are thirty years old, and should think of settling in life.'

'Have you chosen a wife for me?' asked Amberley.

'No; you have only to choose for yourself. Look! Do you desire wealth with your bride? There is Miss Clanricarde, whose father has come back from India as rich as a nabob.'

'With £20,000 from my estate of Amberley,' said the young man 'I have no need to look out for a fortune.'

'Well, then, do you look for high birth? There is young Lady Florence, the descendant of Rotherand, one of the companions of William the Conqueror.'

'When one is the son of a Russell,' said the Viscount, 'there is certainly no necessity of looking out for a noble birth in a wife.'

'Then, if it is beauty you seek, here is the lovely Miss Broughtshampton. Her beauty alone has won her the most noted of suitors.'

'My lord, I do not look for beauty any more than I do for fortune. Since I am to marry, I desire only happiness.'

'Oh, that is quite a different case! If it is happiness you seek, marry a plain woman by all means.'

Harmony of Colors.

In the family of colors there are agreements and disagreements, concords and dissonances, and what may be termed indifferentism, one or other of these qualities being apparent when any two approach each other. Often, as in many family quarrels, there must be the intervention of a third party before harmony is established between two colors. Thus, when orange and crimson appear together, or yellow and red, blue should be introduced; nor will blue and red consort well unless yellow is introduced. Yellow harmonizes with black, green, chestnut, brown, purple and crimson. Gold with crimson makes a rich harmony, and with green or blue is invariably pleasing; it is also a capital associate with purple, scarlet, lilac, brown, lavender and black. Blue agrees with scarlet, salmon color, orange, chocolate, stone color, drab, green, chestnut, purple, and is in concord with white and black. Orange and yellow have a good effect in artificial light; orange harmonizes with chestnut, purple, puce and green, and if associated with crimson requires the introduction of blue; orange and gold harmonizes by analogy. Among disagreeable unions are purple with either lilac, slate color, brown, stone color, gray, pink, peach and chestnut; scarlet with brown, drab, green purple, pink, gray, peach, drab and stone color; blue with pink, peach, gray, green, blue and purple; orange with lilac, brown, drab, gray and chestnut; yellow with red, purple scarlet, gray and lilac; red with green, blue-green, pink, buff and chestnut.

Gradual Fall of Paris.

The decadence of Paris from its former position of the centre of fashions, tastes, amusements, finances and information becomes daily more strongly marked. London has long had its own fashion, Berlin is now setting up a millinery establishment of its own. French plays are no longer worth stealing, nor French books and newspapers worth reading, and even the *Cafe Anglais*, that last sheet-anchor of the Boulevardier's belief that Paris was the centre of the world, is no longer what it was since it became the property of a company.

If there be now a European centre of interest, it is London—this strange, powerful, tremendous, overgrown, original London; and the fact is becoming recognized in a thousand different ways. Perhaps the most marked testimony to that fact is now about to be afforded by a migration from Paris to London of all the considerable Jews, headed by Baron de Hirsch and Baron Erlanger, who appear to consider that there is no more now to be done with France, and that England is henceforth the only worthy scene of their tremendous activities.

Slander is a slime which envious people throw on others better than themselves.

Love is more lasting when flames before it burns.

The Old Friends.

Where are they scattered now,
The old, old friends?
One made her dwelling where the maples glow,
And mighty streams through solemn forest flow
But never from the pine-crowned land of snow
A message sends.

Some meet me oft amid
Life's common ways;
And then perchance a word or smile declares
That warm hearts throb beneath their load of cares;
For love grows on, like wheat among the tares,
Till harvest days.

"But some have fall'n asleep:"
The words are sweet!
O friends at rest beneath the blessed sod,
My feet still tread the weary way ye trod
Ere yet your loving souls went back to God?
When shall we meet?

O thou, divinest friend,
When shall it be
That I may know them in their garments white,
And see them with a new and clearer sight,
Mine old familiar friends—made fair and bright,
Like unto Thee?

CHIP'S CURE.

Every now and then a horseman, oroad hatted and be-weaponed, with jangling Mexican spurs and leather "chap" leggings, dismounted, tied his "cayuse" pony to the gnawed rack, and joined the group of cowboys lounging in the shade of Ashburn's postoffice. With each comer the first question was:

"How's Chip?"

"No better," Old Man Ashburn replied, each time.

"Looks to me like that thar was a mighty heavy load to put onto a child like Chip," said Santa Fe, the cowboy, with the gaudy Mexican sash about her waist, "A load uv pain an' misery big enough to break a man down, an' she noth'n' but a child!"

"Yer right, only she h'ain't a child," spoke red cheeked Posy; she's—How old, Ashburn?"

"Seventeen," Ashburn answered.

"Hanged if I knowed," said Santa Fe. "Reckon yer right; but I got so ust to seein' her amongst us, a-ridin' the cayuses and dancin' an' laughin' an' singin' like a happy child, that I'd plumb fergot she'd grown up."

"Me, too," said Reddy Rose.

"I'm mightily afeared she'll never ride nur run no more," said Old Man Ashburn. "Ever sence she was a-throwed she's be'n a-gittin' slowly but shorely worse an' worse. an' "——

"Wal," interrupted Sante Fe, with grim earnestness, "I h'ain't never be'n sorry fer the way we run out o' the Range the cuss that roped the cayuse an' got her throwed."

"Nur me!" cried a cowboy chorus.

At the sound of a faint call, Old Man Ashburn hastened within the building. Presently he appeared, dragging carefully behind him a splint bottomed rocking chair, in which reclined the wasted form of little Chip, Ashburn's crippled daughter.

At sight of her, the impulsive cowboys waved their broad hats and went through the motions of shouting lustily. But very little sound came from their distended mouths.

"Hello, boys!" the little cripple saluted, weakly. "I jest couldn't stay in there any longer when I heard you all talking. Pa didn't want me to come, but I told him"——

"She 'lowed," interrupted Ashburn, "that she'd come out yere if she'd to crawl on her hands an' knées, an' I reckon she'd"——

"You bet she'd a-done it!" broke in Santa Fe.

"That's what she'd a-done," agreed Reddy Rose.

"How nice the sunshine seems!" said the little cripple. "I've been a-thinkin' often that mebby I'd never git out into it ag'in to run an ride as I ust to. Some way"——

"Sant," whispered Posy, "hanged if I h'ain't sorry we stopped at runnin' out the cuss that got her throwed."

"Me, too!" returned Santa Fe. "Ort to a-killed him then an' thar!"

"That's what we ort!" agreed Reddy Rose.

Even the slight exertion attendant upon the short trip from the little bedroom to the door seemed almost too much for Chip's enfeebled frame. Her face grew paler, and she learned wearily back in the old rocking chair.

"Mebby I'll never see you again, boys," she piped. "I"——

"Old man," interrupted Posy, "you better take her back now."

"But I don't want to go," the girl protested. "I want to stay an' see the boys, an' "——

As easily as if she had been of but a feather's weight, Posy took her in his strong arms and carried her back into her little bedroom carefully and very tenderly. His brown cheek was close to her pale one.

"An' who, Chip?" he whispered.

"An' you, Posy," she answered, softly.

"Boys," Old Man Ashburn was saying as Posy rejoined the group about the door, "things looks mightly black. She's a-sufferin' an' a-sufferin' an'"

Posy rushed to his cayuse, flung himself into the saddle, and dashed away across the prairie, followed by his comrades.

"I couldn't stand it," he told them, as the ponies bounded away to the eastward. "I jest couldn't stand to hear that pore ole cuss a-tellin' of little Chip a-gettin', nearder an' nearder death, an' he, her dad, not able to help her!"

"Say," said Santa Fe, suddenly, "we ort"——

"You bet!" interrupted Posy. "We ort, an' we will do"——

"Thar comes Hank!" broke in Reddy Rose, as the little mules and faded buckboard that comprised the turnout of Hank Bitters, the mail carrier, emerged from the distant timber.

"Hank's got a passenger."

Obedient to the touch of the huge Mexican spurs, the cayuses bounded toward the approaching vehicle at the cowboy's favorite gait, a keen run.

Hank Bitters' passenger, an old gentleman with a phenomenally bald head and a general appearance of almost owlish wisdom, had been growing more and more uncomfortable ever since entering the cattle country. The conversation of the stage driver, and later of Hank Bitters, had not served to allay any of his apprehension.

"W'y," said Hank, with great gravity, "some uv these yere cowboys is pizon—plumb pizon! An' reckless! Wal, reckless h'ain't no name for it! They're bad!"

His auditor shivered.

"Kill a man! Jest as quick as to eat! Durn sight quicker, some of 'em I've knowed"——

He paused and gazed thoughtfully at the tall hat of his companion.

"I've knowed 'em to shoot a statesman jest fer wearin' a plug hat!"

"My stars!" shivered the passenger.

"Knowed wuss'n that. W'y, out on the Soap River range"——

And Hank Bitters luridly pictured the depravity of the cowboys of the Soap river region.

"But surely they would not harm me," quavered the passenger, "if they were appraised of my identity!"

"Which?"

"If they knew who I was."

"Mebby they'd let you off easy," consoled Hank.

"And when we do come in contact with them, you will do your best to defend yourself."

"I'll do what I kin," returned Hank. "But it's mighty finnicky business."

And so he worked upon the fears of his passenger till the old gentleman gazed apprehensively about, as if he expected to see a dozen fierce cowboys leap from behind every bush, to make of his person an impromptu revolver target. He was nearly ready to cry out with alarm when, as they emerged from the timber, he beheld Santa Fe and his comrades careering towards them. The yells of recognition with which they greeted Hank, while still rods away, sent a great thrill of terror through the old gentleman.

"Tell them who I am!" he whispered, hoarsely. "Tell them I am a man of peace bound on an errand of mercy!"

"I'll do the best I kin," returned Hank, with an inward convulsion. "But it's mighty risky business! They're pizon, plump pizon!"

As the cowboys circled about the buckboard the passenger almost gave up all hope.

"Tell them!" he whispered to Hank.

That worthy, with a tremendous wink at Santa Fe, called out:

"Don't be brash, boys! This yere gent's on his way to visit a ole time friend down on the Cimarron, what's got a crippled boy. As a favor to me, don't hurt him. Name's Doc Bristow, M. D., uv"——

"What?" cried Posy. "A doctor? Got yer tools an' medicine along, doc?"

"Yes, sir," quavered the physician.

"Got them along!" cried Posy. "Then yer jest"——

"Hold on!" broke in Santa Fe, catching Posy's ideal. "We don't want no botch doctor. Doc, air you up to yer game?"

"I hardly"——

"I mean, do you know yer biz? Do you size up with the balance uv the doctors?"

Dr. Bristow's professional pride, up in arms in an instant, overcame his fears.

"Know my business, sir? Up with other physicians, sir? Why, sir, I can say, without a particle of boasting, that I stand head and shoulders above my professional rivals—head and shoulders, sir! I am the author of"——

He named a work with a sonorous and complicated medical title, that conveyed little or no meaning to his hearers.

"I performed, sir, one of the most remarkable cures of the present century by restoring Senator Heywood to vigorous health."

"B'lieve I yeared about that," said Santa Fe. "'Lowed he'd die, didn't they?"

"Certainly! Ninety-nine cases out of every hundred thus attacked succumb. Therefore I am justly accorded great credit for my almost miraculous cure. I"——

"Boys," said Posy, "we want him!"

"That's what we do," agreed Reddy Rose.

As the cowboys reached this decision the party was within a hundred yards of Ashburn's postoffice.

"Doc," said Posy, "you'll have to stop yere a while."

The physician's air of gratified professional pride was instantly superseded by fear.

"Oh, gentlemen, spare me!" he quavered. "I will not wear it again if you object to its appearance!"

"'Pearance uv what?" asked Santa Fe.

"My hat—'plug,' I think you call it!"

Hank Bitters threatened to explode with delight, but the cowboys never even smiled.

The physician was so loath to leave the vehicle that he had to be dragged out by force.

"Take it easy, doc," soothed Posy. "We don't mean no harm!"

Dr. Bristow, little reassured, mentally anathematized the day he left his city home to throw himself into the clutches of these white savages.

"Doc," began Posy, "kin you cure a girl what's mighty nigh dead frum bein' throwed frum a cayuse?"

Dr. Bristow's professional instinct got the better of a portion of his fears.

"I think I can safely say I can, sir, if a cure is possible," he said.

Posy led the way to Chip's bedside.

"Chip, this yere is Doc Bristow. Doc, this yere is Ole Man Ashburn, Chip's dad. Come, ole man!"

Ashburn followed him out of doors, and Dr. Bristow was alone with his patient.

The cowboys were very grave when the physician reappeared.

"Gentlemen"—he began.

"Means you an' Sant, I reckon, Posy," said Reddy Rose.

"What'll it be with little Chip, doc? asked Posy.

"Although her case is extremely precarious," replied the physician, deliberately, "with proper nursing and the care of a skilled physician, she can be restored to health. A delicate and dangerous operation is necessary. If she survives that and is attended by"——

"She will be! The big doctor'll be thar," said Posy.

"Who might he be, if I may ask?" questioned the physician.

"Doc Bristow," answered Posy.

"But I cannot remain. My engagement"——

"Blank your engagement! In that thar room lies Chip — little Chip that"——

"That we all love, every last one uv us," broke in Santa Fe.

"You bet!" cried Reddy Rose.

"But"——

"An'," interrupted Posy, "the cuss that got her hurt was run off the Range, but the cuss that kin cure her, but won't, will never leave the Range a-runnin' nur no way."

"That's what he won't!" agreed Reddy Rose.

Dr. Bristow seemed to fully realize what Posy's words implied.

Next day, long before the hour for performing the operation that was to end or save Chip's life, the cowboys had congregated in the shade of Ashburn's postoffice. Posy was not with them.

"Posy," little Chip was saying, as she feebly stroked the rough head bent above her, "if I—if I don't get out again, give each of the boys one of these."

Then she weakly drew from beneath her pillow as many locks of hair, tied with little pieces of ribbon, as there were cowboys in the group outside. There was one for Posy, also, he noticed through the mist of tears that dimmed his eyes.

Little Chip softly stroked Posy's rough head, as he bent still lower till his lips touched hers, and a hot tear fell on each cheek. Then, far braver than he, she turned her face away.

"Good-by, Posy," she said.

"Good-by, Chip."

He staggered out of the room, and dashing the tears from his eyes, he grasped the doctor's arm with a force that made him wince, and whispered hoarsely.

"Go in, now, an'—an' if her good-by was the last one, God forgive ye! This yere iron"—half drawing his revolver—"never misses fire, an'—Wal, you'll never go off the Range!"

Dr. Bristow had made no idle boast when he spoke of his professional skill, and all of that skill was called into action to preserve unsnapped the chord that bound poor little suffering Chip to life. When the operation was over and the crisis past, the great physician trotted through the door and fell fainting into Posy's arms.

"She is safe!" he grasped, as he opened his eyes.

As if moved by a common impulse, the cowboys mounted their cayuses and galloped off across the prairie at whirlwind speed. Two miles away they halted, and gave vent to their rejoicing in yells both long and loud.

A month later, when little Chip was able to hop about quite smartly on her crutches, Dr. Bristow asked of Posy, of whom he seemed to stand in dreadful fear, if he might leave for his eastern home on the following day.

"But, doc, I thought you was keen to go out on the Cimarron?"

Nothing was further from Dr. Bristow's desire. He told himself that if he could but return home, it would take a most powerful attraction indeed to draw him away from it.

Santa Fe and Old Man Ashburn held several mysterious conferences, in which Posy was not invited to take part. The result was apparent next day. Instead of the faded buckboard, Hank Bitters arrived in a long spring wagon, which, as Reddy Rose said, was simply "gorgis" with red paint of the reddest red; and Hank himself was gotten up for the great occasion "regardless," in an uncomfortable suit of new store clothes, topped off by a collar that persisted in riding his red neck most outrageously. A clerical looking personage who accompanied him was saluted by the cowboys with shouts of "Preacher Blue!"

The cowboys were all in holiday attire, and even Old Man Ashburn was quite "smartly" arrayed. Posy stared in wonder at the group, but from the way little Chip smiled and blushed, it was evidently not at all a mystery to her.

"Posy," began Santa Fe, awkwardly, "I want to say fer me an' the boys an' Old Man, yere, that we 'low we know how you an' Chip feel towards each other, an' "——

"We reckon you both show mighty good taste," broke in Reddy Rose.

"Knowin' this," went on Santa Fe, "we—that is — you — wal — darn it, you're goin' to git married yere, an' now, an'—an' yere's yer weddin' present from me an' the boys! Soon's its over you're goin' to start on a weddin' tower. We 'low Chip needs travel;" and Santa Fe thrust a roll of bills into the hand of the astonished Posy.

The latter presently essayed to express all his thanks, but the cowboys, seeing his embarrassment, drowned his words by wild yells.

After Posy and Chip had been made one, Dr. Bristow was the first to be equal to the occasion. He first proposed and carried out the kissing of the bride. The cowboys followed suit, and Posy, still half dazed, was nearly knocked off his feet by a rush of comrades to claim tribute from the tempting mouth of the new made bride.

When the very red spring wagon departed, its occupants were Posy, Chip, Dr. Bristow, besides Hank Bitters, the truthful. Just before they entered the timber they waved an adieu to the cowboys congregated before Ashburn's postoffice.

Santa Fe unwound his gaudy Mexican scarf and waved it in response, and the other cowboys industriously swung their hats and yelled till the red wagon and its occupants had passed from sight.

"Ashburn, you ole fool, you're a-cryin'," said Santa Fe, presently.

"So air you!" spoke Reddy Rose.

"Wal, you're not a bit better yerself!" retorted Santa Fe.

—A beautiful gown of a thin mohair fabric in shot beige and rose color, has the entire waist and sleeves of open embroidery, (as described above) showing a silk lining beneath, while the full skirt has a border twenty inches deep all around of the same showy work.

No Man's Land.

Recently a very interesting picture of existing conditions of life in what is known as No Man's Land has appeared in The Sun. It is one of the few newspaper articles which is not only interesting in the highest measure, but enjoys a permanent historical value.

No Man's Land consists of a great big strip of territory which appears to have been left out of sight wholly when the boundaries of the surrounding States and Territories were being marked out. It now contains about 8,000 inhabitants and embraces about 3,700,000 acres. It is bounded on the north by Colorado and Kansas, on the east by the Indian Territory, on the west by New Mexico and on the south by Texas. Neither United States, State nor Territorial law prevails there. Yet the Constitution which does duty at least nominally as the organic law expressly recognizes the existence of God. This wonderful community is not only a curiosity but a governmental phenomenon. A description of its social and political curiosities, however carefully prepared, is necessarily incomplete.

Homes there are plenty, but no man's house is surely his castle except as he is prepared to defend it with firearms. There are dealers and brokers in real estate, although no man in the whole Territory owns or can own a single foot of land. There are merchants who buy, sell, and give credit, although there is no legal method of collecting debts, and not a few of the customers are people who are wanted elsewhere for crimes against property as well as against persons. There is marriage and giving in marriage, but no law by which the married may obtain a divorce, nor is there a law to punish the bigamist. There are public schools with well-paid teachers, and public improvements such as carefully built and sustained highways, and yet there are no taxes, nor is there any penalty for the man who neglects public duties; more singular still, there are probably few men guilty of such neglect.

There are dealers in tobacco, wines and liquors from not one of whom the Collectors of Internal Revenue ask or can ask a license fee. There is at least one distillery at which whiskey is made, the location of which is well known to the people and to the United States authorities, but no license fee or tax is paid either for the right to run it or on the manufacture or sale of the product, nor has any United States officer any right to arrest the proprietor or in any way interfere with him. There was even a factory where counterfeits of silver coins were made. The officers of the United States Secret Service knew all about it, but not until the proprietors foolishly ventured across the boarders of this Territory into the State of Kansas did the officers have any right, or made any attempt, to break up the nefarious business. The ill considered course of legislation in marking out the boundaries of the surrounding States and Territories will be thus seen to have erected in the very heart of our Western territory a sort of territorial island.

The Value of Lying in Bed.

For those who cannot get a sufficient holiday the best substitute is an occasional day in bed. Many whose nerves are constantly strained in their daily vocation have discovered this for themselves. A Spanish merchant in Barcelona told his medical man that he always went to bed for two or three days whenever he could be spared from his business, and he laughed at those who spent their holidays on toilsome mountains. One of the hardest worked women in England, who has for many years conducted a large wholesale business, retains excellent nerves at an advanced age, owing, it is believed, to her habit of taking one day a week in bed.

Expensive Luxuries.

Careful estimates have been made of the dogs in the United States, and the number is said to be not far from 20,000,000, or one dog to every three of four persons—an average of one dog to every family in the land. The expense of feeding and caring for this canine population is estimated at $200,000,000. The average expense of a poor family is not $400 per year, so that the cost of our dogs would support 500,000 families of the poorest sort, or 200,000 families at a cost of $1000 each. These figures are not exaggerated, and are a fine illustration of our wastefulness. If we ate puppies it would not be so bad. We only let the puppies eat us. One dog in about th rty is of the least value whatever, and not over one in 100 pays for his keeping. Besides, there is no means of spreading disagreeable diseases like dogs that run everywhere.

Saved From Hydrophobia.

Catharine Gee, aged 23, of Waverly, O., was bitten by a mad dog, the teeth tearing through the flesh at the wrist. It bled copiously, and as she walked the mile to her home she sucked the blood from the wound and spit it out. All the treatment she got was from an old woman neighbor, who claimed to have an antidote for all animal poisons, and she recovered entirely, while another person who was slightly scratched by the teeth of the same dog died of hydrophobia in a few days. Doctors say that the bleeding and sucking had more to do with saving the girl's life than the old woman's medicines.

The New American Navy.

The new American navy, when completed, will consist of twenty-two vessels, ranging from the armored cruiser Maine, carrying 444 men, down to a first-class torpedo boat, carrying four officers and eighteen men. There will be 5,786 men on board the twenty-two vessels—500 officers and 5,286 sailors and marines.

—Black is still used to trim cloth gowns of various colors, but plain silk is preferred to moire.

—There is another material for skirts, still thinner and of cotton, but firm and substantial, with similar stripes, without the gold threads. They are made up in the same way as the others. They are said to wash well.

FASHION NOTES.

—The tiny watches, like crystal bulbs with gold backs, are suspended from either side by short gold chains united at the top by a single bar. These watches are worn in a buttonhole, being too short to hang from the dress belt.

—A unique watch which I saw recently, was very small with an open face and fastened on a bracelet, like a clasp. It certainly is a convenient way to wear it, as all that is necessary, is to glance at it and the time of the day can be seen.

—Gold yellow and black is the very newest color combination, and is already supplanting the lately, so much admired, green and black. History does not tell us whether we have to thank a patriotic Austrian or a dark beauty for the above becoming composition.

—On some of the new spring dresses are seen the genuine mutton-leg sleeves, much larger than those which have been worn. Their fulness extends below the elbow, and is met there by a flat plaiting of silk, below which is a narrow cuff of velvet made to roll back and outward from the wrists, as if wired.

—A dressing jacket is of pale blue India silk; it is ornamented in front with four bands of insertion, edged on each side with feather stitching. It is finished round the neck, sleeves, basque and down the front with cream lace. Bows of faille ribbon at the neck, sleeves and waist.

—Foulard neckerchiefs of every color, from the lightest blue and spring green to the deepest red, are a novelty intended to replace fur collars as soon as the weather is warm enough to allow the change. They can also be worn for filling up the open cut of the fashionable paletot.

—Mauve and apple green, the favorite colors of the ladies of the Empire period, have also found their way as favorites among us. They are much admired, when, in addition to bead trimming, they are toned down by a pleasing arrangement of black Chantilly lace and made up for evening hoods and dainty caps for elderly ladies wear.

—Some of the new spring materials are plain goods with borders, in new fashionable shades. Some are bordered with embroidery like cut-work, when the design is wrought on the goods and the material between cut out. Vandyke designs of this openwork are used the points turned upward across the foot of the front of the skirt, up the sides, and on the corsage.

—The Directoire gowns will be in demand for spring gowns. Some people are however, already wearying of the slender long flapping coat-tails of the Incroyable redingote, and prefer instead the closer princess cut, with waist and skirt in continuous breadths that are closed their whole length, following the outlines of the figure in the bodice, and widened below to form the entire fulness of the skirt.

—Kid gloves for spring, will still be worn to constrast with the gown; tan shades prevail over all other colors. The Suede glove in mousquetaire style, is fast superseding the button glove of dressed kid for the promenade. For evening wear, undressed kid in mousquetaire style, have for several years past been the leading style, in any light shades.

—A new material for petticoats is a fine kind of winsey, with narrow stripes of color, each one edged with a shining gold thread. They are made up with a plaiting edged with linen thread lace, carrying out the colors of the skirt. For instance, a light grayish blue ground, with stripes of two darker shades would have lace with all three colors woven in. A buff ground with red stripes would have red and buff lace.

—Silk petticoats lined with flannel are being worn now, not for rough walking, but for every day wear. Most of them are of black silk or satin mervilleux lined with pale blue, red, or rose pink. Those worn with tea gowns have a deep cream lace balayeuse and flounces.

Another is of cambric with an openwork stripe. It is trimmed at the foot with two flounces of fine embroidery, beaded with a band of insertion and two cross folds of cambrick.

—Swiss manufacturers are busy producing great varieties of printed foulards, which are now very fashionable. Dotted, figured, flowered and striped patterns are printed in every color and on every colored ground. As regards the latter, pale green is one of the newest things, a sort of dull blue is also new, and then we noticed that curious half purple, half copper color or porphry tone, which is classed among the reds and distinguished for its fine light effects. Colored Pompadour patterns alternate with openwork stripes or lacey leaves, whilst lovely mixtures of black and white are available for those who prefer simplicity.

—The dinner gowns to be worn all through Lent are made without trains, the short skirt just resting on the floor, and its fabric being very simply draped on the foundation skirt. Soft, light shades of pink, yellow or nile green, in antique design of Brocade, is used for the skirt, with its only relief a double jabot of mousseline de soie, with embroidered edges, placed down one side or in front, as best suits the manner of draping. The half low round corsage and sleeves are then made entirely of the silk muslin laid in fine plaits, somewhat in accordion style, and a soft, wide belt of China crape doubled and fringed at the ends is passed broadly around the waist and hangs in loops and ends far back on the left side. Such gowns are prettily made up of the light brocaded taffeta silks, the ground pale pink strewn with small yellow roses and green leaves brocaded to imitate embroidery. Down the right side is a pink silk muslin jabot in double row of shells with mitred edges of silk muslin, plaited, forms the round waist, and the China crepe sash which falls on the left side is of the green shade in the leaves of the brocade, completing an artistic combination of the rose and green shades now in so much favor.

HORSE NOTES.

—Matt Byrnes has sold Marsac to C. W. Billings for $1500, and Winfield to Walter Olney for $2500.

—Prince Royal, Raceland and Terra Cotta are the book favorites for the Suburban handicap just at present.

—Galen, Terra Cotta, Kaloolah, Viking and Egmont, of the Chicago stable, have wintered splendidly at Nashville.

—S. F. Sniffen, at one time Secretary of the New York Driving Club, is in a dying condition at his residence in Harlem.

—C. N. Payne has taken up the little black gelding David L., 2.19½, and will condition him for a trip through the Eastern Circuit.

—Jockey Kelly, who was ruled off at Guttenburg recently for striking another jockey with his whip in a race, has been reinstated,

—Nine hundred and eighty-nine head of horses were sold at the Woodward & Brasfield combination sales at Lexington last month for $495,900.

—A new steamer is being built at Wilmington, Delaware, for the use of race goers who journey to Monmouth Park by water from New York to Sandy Hook.

—The Southern Hotel, $10,000 Guarantee Stake of the St. Louis Jockey Club, will be trotted for during the meeting, October 1 to 5. The entrance is 5 per cent.

—E. E. Bergin, of Newark, N. J., has purchased a farm near Somerville, on the Raritan river, that will in the future be known as the Raritana Stock Farm.

—Patron has not had a shoe on since the middle of last November, and is strong, rugged and in good condition to go to work at once. Fuller took him up and commenced jogging him.

—The well known trainer and driver Royal P. Stetson, who was located at Point Breeze Park for many years, died at Andover, N. Y., recently, from the effects of a cancer.

—Messrs. Labold Brothers, of Cincinnati, O., have purchased of Mr. Dabney Car, of Chilesburg, Ky., the chestnut colt Chilesburg, 2 years, by imp. Prince Charlie, dam Bellona, by Virgil, for $2000.

—The Driving Club of New York has stricken from the conditions of the stakes for 2.30 and 3.00 trotters the clause in which horses distancing the field or any part thereof are to receive first money only.

—Although Hanover has been declared out of the City handicap to be run at Jerome Park, yet it was not because of any mishap. He is in the best of condition, and is doing as well as any horse in the Dwyer stable.

—Jackson I. Case, son of the owner of Jay Eye See, purchased the bay three year old stallion Baron Brasdeld the bay three year old stallion Baron Harold, by Baron Wilkes, 2.18, dam by Harold, for a price well up in the thousands.

—Galore, the imported English horse entered in the Suburban, is recovering from the results of the rough experience he had on landing here. Strangles attacked him soon after reaching his stable. An operation relieved him and it is hoped he may be got fit to run early in the season.

—The stakes and purses agreed upon for the circular meeting at Buffalo on August 6 9 amount to $21,000. The present specials are: 2.18, $2000; 2.20, $2,000, 2.22, $5000; 2.24, $5,000; 2.27, $5,000; 2.17 (pacing), $2000. Entries for the stakes will close on May 20. The Buffalo International Fair will be held on September 3-13, and there will be stake races for colts 2, 3, 4 and 5 years old.

—That erratic mare Kaloolah, since she has joined the Chicago stable, is said to have mended her manners. She has filled out and lengthened considerably since last seen in public and is not likely to give McLaughlin a winning ride early in the season. Terra Cotta, who ran second for the Suburban last season, is greatly fancied by the stable for the race this year. Egmont has recovered from nerving and looks like standing a preparation.

—W. H. Wilson, Abdallah Park, Cynthiana, Ky., has purchased from J. I. Case, Racine, Wis., the 3 year old gray filly, Snow Bird, by Simmons, record 2.28, dam Snowdrop, by Daniel Lambert; also the 4 year old chestnut filly Sunlight, by Royal Chief, Jr., blood brother to James G., record 2.20. Mr. Wilson has sold to Mr. Robert Bonner, of New York, the bay mare Crip (dam of George Simmons, record 2.37¼), by Mambrino Time, dam Bet, by Regular.

—A California correspondent writes: "Anent winter racing in California, which is the all-absorbing topic here now, they can never have a first-class attendance here on their tracks until they stop letting their track for circus rings. Anybody can get up a race or two and have the use of almost any track in the State, and they expect the public to attend and witness the farce. Wheel of fortune, red, white and blue crosses, and all games are conducted openly, and they expect the public to attend and be fleeced.

—Is there any truth in the report that George Hankins wanted to purchase Reporter?" Captain S. S. Brown was asked a few days ago, and the answer was: "Well, he asked me to price him, but as I had to leave shortly afterward there were no further negotiations. You may not be aware of the fact that, being a breeder, I will sell any animal I have, barring Troubadour, always provided I can get my price. Troubadour I would not sell for any figure, and he has been retired for good and is now in the stud." "How about Blue Wing and Stuyvesant, will they stand training again?" "Well, I don't know about that: both are on my Kentucky farm, and Blue Wing was fired in December. It is possible he may stand the training ordeal, although I have my doubts about it. The chances are somebody may purchase him for a stallion, and I have already been in negotiation with a view to a trade. Both Blue Wing and Stuyvesant should do well in the stud."

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

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CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS, MAR. 21, 1889.

RESCUED ALIVE.

Five of the Six Miners Entombed in the Black Diamond Mine Saved.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., March 16.—At 2:30 in the afternoon miners Buggy, Leonard, Rebal, Paul and Rukuch were taken from the Black Diamond mines alive, where they had been entombed by a fall of coal for twenty-eight hours. Nearcheleski is thought to be dead with over fifty tons of coal and rock covering him. The rescuers are pushing the work hoping to recover him, dead or alive, by morning.

Up to the time the men were rescued the excitement was intense. Ever since the rush of pillars occurred which caused the gangway in which the men were working to close, brave miners were digging steadily at the debris which shut their brethren in. The succoring party were in danger of being blown up at any moment by the deadly gas which generally follows a fall.

When the pick of a miner went through the last barrier that shut the men in a glad shout went forth from the rescuers. A second later a glimmer of light flashed through the slight opening, followed by a weak voice urging the men to hurry on. A half hour later Vincent Rucush was found lying on a mass of coal asleep, his companion during the night had been buried by a fall of coal. After working awhile and then entrance was effected through the second fall. When the main body of imprisoned men were found they were in an exhausted condition, but were immediately hoisted to the top of the slope, when a scene of wild enthusiasm ensued, and a still greater show of joy was exhibited by a vast mass of humanity when the miners arrived at the Lehigh Valley depot in Shamokin.

It is hoped that the enforced confinement of the miners will not result fatally. The damage to the colliery will amount to about $500.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., March 19.—Peter Nearchelskie, who was taken from the Black Diamond mine on Saturday, is dead.

New Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, March 13.—The bill providing for the Australian election system in New Jersey came up on second reading in the assembly. Rapid progress was made with it and the bill was ordered engrossed for third reading.

The following bills were introduced: Prohibiting the removal of veterans of the late war from public office without cause and providing for the sale of personal property in express offices after thirty days.

TRENTON, March 14.—The absence of Messrs. Bigelow and McDermitt, two zealous Democrats, prevented any political measures from coming up in the house. The federation of trades' bill, providing for the appointment by the governor of an examining engineer in each congressional district to examine all stationary engines, was killed in short order by the house. Mr. Farrell, who introduced the bill, said it was in the interest of life and limb and would be a great advantage to the engineers of the state. Mr. Voorhees opposed the bill on the ground that it was not needed and it only provided seven fat berths for some enterprising politicians.

The senate passed the bill for the appointment of two detectives by the prosecutor in counties with a population exceeding 50,000 persons. This will take effect in Camden county.

Mr. Riker introduced a bill which will operate in an important way in cities that have excise boards. It provides that transfers of licenses can be made from saloon to saloon instead of from individual to individual, as at present. It also fixes the fee for such transferring at $2.

TRENTON, March 19.—In the senate last night, the Australian ballot bill was made the special order for Wednesday afternoon. In the house, bills were passed, among others, repealing the personal registration law; repealing the law appointing four inspectors of election—two from each party; authorizing railroad companies to acquire title to lands for the erection of freight and passenger stations, and providing for the reorganization of the national guard. The bill appropriating $100,000 towards the removal of Smith's island, between Camden and Philadelphia, was ordered to a third reading.

An Early Spring.

ST. IGNACE, Mich., March 19.—The straits will be open from two to three weeks earlier than last year. Warm weather has weakened the ice between Mackinac island and this point and it is breaking up rapidly.

Jersey's New Marshal.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., March 19.—W. Budd Deacon, who was appointed United States marshal to succeed A. E. Gordon, of New Brunswick, has served one term as marshal and was removed by President Cleveland. He resides in Mount Holly.

NUGGETS OF NEWS.

Senator Chace, of Rhode Island has resigned.

The South California gold craze looks like a bid for colonists for the land of the International company.

Engineer Cook was acquitted in the Mud Run trial at Mauch Chunk, and afterward gave a dinner to the jury.

Governor Wilson, of West Virginia, has decided to call an extraordinary session of the legislature about June 1 next to settle the gubernatorial muddle and to act on certain other legislation.

A fire at Plymouth, Pa., destroyed three dwelling houses.

David Evans, responsible for the great anti-Masonic crusade of 60 years ago, is dead.

There is talk about ex-Congressman Sowden, of Pennsylvania, for appointment as the Democratic member of the civil service commission.

Representatives of sixty-five German societies met in New York, Carl Schurz presiding and decided to take part in the Washington inauguration centennial. The chairman appointed a committee of fifty to perfect arrangements.

Mayor Fitler, of Philadelphia, has tendered a dinner to Postmaster General Wanamaker.

DEADLY EXPLOSION.

Five Lives Lost and Many Badly Injured in Pittsburg.

WORKMEN BURIED IN THE RUINS.

The West Point Boiler Works Completely Wrecked—Distressing Scenes—Removing Victims from the Debris—Names of the Dead and Injured—The Cause Unknown.

PITTSBURG, March 15.—A battery of boilers at the West Point Boiler works of B. Monroe & Sons, on the corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, exploded shortly after noon, completely wrecking the plant and burying a number of men in the ruins.

Of the sixty-five workmen, five were killed and twelve were injured, a number of them quite seriously. Stephen Carter, however, is the only one in a dangerous condition. He will probably die. Following is a list of the killed and injured:

Gus Linnebau, engineer, 25 years old, single, killed.

James Carter, boiler maker, 30 years old, married, killed.

Jacob Rheinheimer, boiler maker, 28 years old, married, killed.

Charles Aulenbach, boiler makers, 45 years old, married, killed.

Daniel Clark, boiler maker, 30 years old, single, killed.

Stephen Carter, skull fractured in two places, hands badly burned.

Martin Conner, painfully injured about the head and legs.

Frank Manesky, boy, scalp wound and shoulder blade broken.

Frank Smith, boy, injured about the head and legs.

James McCool, William Kelly, Harvey Barr, William Froner, William Becker, James, McKees, John Forest and F. Lea, all more or less cut and bruised but none seriously hurt.

Peter Toner, a boy, was buried underneath some timbers and was painfully injured about the head and legs, but will recover.

The explosion occurred just after the noon whistle had sounded, and many of the workmen had left the works to get their dinners. The concussion shook buildings for several squares. In a few minutes a large crowd had gathered about the wreck, and the scene was most agonizing. Wives, mothers and children ran wildly about, wringing their hands and crying, eagerly searching for their loved ones. The first body removed was that of the engineer, Lindbaugh. He was almost unrecognizable. Allenbache's remains were next taken out, and in a few minutes the mangled body of Clark was found. Reinheimer, Howard and an unknown were next removed. At 2 o'clock the body of James Carton, a helper, aged about 22 years and unmarried, was taken out.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

Big Prices for Times Witnesses—The Court Adjourns.

LONDON, March 14.—At the sitting of the Parnell commission, Mr. Soames, solicitor for The Times, testified that he had found that the local police of Cork believed Coffee, the Cork reporter who testified that a statement he had made to a policeman was absolutely false. Coffee signed the statement in witness' office and said he would testify it was true. Coffee had not received the full sum to which he was entitled. Witnesses for The Times received from 10s. to £3 3s. daily.

At 3:20 p. m. Attorney General Webster announced that the case for The Times was finished.

At the request of Sir Charles Russell, counsel for the Parnellites, Presiding Justice Hannen ordered the release from prison of Mr. William O'Brien and Mr. Timothy Harrington, whom it is necessary for Sir Charles to consult, on condition that they abstained from agitation during their liberty.

The court then adjourned until April 2.

A Bold Baltimore Murderer.

BALTIMORE, March 1 —William Shannon, a lumber merchant, 35 years old, entered the saloon of Charles Logue on Pearl street, corner of Sarah Ann street. Taking a knife out of his pocket he threw it across the bar saying, "Take that to remember me by. The next time you see me I'll be on trial for my neck. I cut my woman's neck from ear to ear with it." Investigation proved that Shannon had done all he said he had. Blanche Gray, with whom Shannon had been living for four years past, was found in her house near by with three horrible gashes in her neck. She explained that Shannon had cut her because she told him that she loved another man better than he. The woman was taken to the Maryland University hospital where she died. Shannon is in jail.

Heavy Tides at Cape May.

CAPE MAY, March 18.—A heavy storm tide did destructive work here. From Windsor avenue to the lower terminus the board walk is a complete wreck and the beach drive partially washed down. About 100 yards of the bulkhead and drive of the Mount Vernon tract is damaged and the newly built drive at Cape May point, connecting with the Mount Vernon, was badly washed. About 100 feet of the bank in front of Carleton hall was cut away. This has been the heaviest tide known here for years.

The President Perambulates.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The President did not attend divine service yesterday. Mrs. Harrison, accompanied by Miss McKee, occupied a pew at the Church of the Covenant and listened to a sermon by Rev. Dr. Hamlin. The president took a walk in the afternoon, accompanied by Secretary Halford. He was followed along Massachusetts avenue by a large crowd of curious people, much to his annoyance.

The New Hampshire Election.

CONCORD, N. H., March 14.—Returns from 206 cities and towns give the vote on the Prohibition amendment as follows: Yes, 23,782; No, 29,182. The remaining twenty-eight towns are all small and the full returns will not materially reduce the present majority against the amendment. The sectarian amendment received a majority, but not the necessary two-thirds vote.

The Prohibition Question in Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, March 14.—After a discussion of less than half an hour the senate, by a vote of 22 to 15, has passed the resolution resubmitting the prohibitory amendment to the constitution. The resolution must now pass the assembly to be submitted to the people in 1890.

SCRANTON SCARED.

Hyde Park Settling Into the Bowels of the Earth—Collapse of the Central Mine.

SCRANTON, Pa., March 18.—Unmistakable signs of a collapse in the chambers of the Central mine under Hyde Park, a thickly settled portion of this city, were first noticed last Thursday morning. The mine owners thought they could prevent disaster, however, and so not much anxiety was felt.

Later, however, the walls began tottering and gradually sinking. By 2 o'clock in eight chambers in the fourteen foot vein and eight chambers in the vein above it the rock had collapsed and the crush was still going on. The convulsion is under Washburn street and Hyde Park avenue, the two principal streets, and the residents in that section are terribly alarmed.

The Washburn Street Presbyterian church, a large brick edifice located directly over the mine, pitches considerable to one side and is liable to fall in ruins at any moment. The parsonage of the church is gradually falling apart. A large business block and a number of residences in that section are also seriously disturbed, and if the crush continues much longer they will all be in ruins.

This is the second cave in in the central portion of the city within the past month and the people are very much worked up over it.

A Chief of Police Killed.

RENOVA, Pa., March 14.—Philip Paul, chief of police of this city, was shot about midnight and died two hours later. He had arrested a young man named Belford and had reached the lockup with his prisoner. As he was about to enter the building a friend of the prisoner named Mike Clary approached and shot Paul in the back of the head. The murderer escaped, but a vigilant search is being made for him. He is 18 years of age and a resident of Renova.

LOCK HAVEN, March 15.—The murderer of Policeman Paul has been captured. He is now in jail at Lock Haven, and the excitement in Renovo is intense. Young Charles Cleary was caught last night whilst fleeing from his crime. The arrest was made at Emporium by George Vernes, Pennsylvania railroad detective. Cleary does not appear to realize the enormity of his crime, and apparently is unconcerned. When told that his mother was dying he replied "I don't care." When the murder was referred to he said he supposed that he would have to hang for it.

A Murderous Melee Among Miners.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., March 19.—A number of Italian and Hungarian miners at Hickory swamp were gambling in a boarding house, when an Italian was detected cheating. A quarrel arose and after a vigorous rough and tumble fight a Hungarian drew a revolver, and commenced firing into the crowd, wounding two men. Weapons of every kind were then drawn and Andrew Veni received a knife thrust in the neck, while several others were slashed in a fearful manner. During the struggle Michael Sisson left the scene and went home. He went to his wife's bedroom and picking her up in his arms, he threw her on the floor and kicked her terribly, and in the midst of his brutish work the woman gave premature birth to a seven months' dead child. A body of Hungarians, who were attracted by the woman's screams, entered the house and secured a clothes line to lynch Sisson, but he leaped from a window and escaped to the mountains.

Ladies in a License Court.

WEST CHESTER, Pa., March 19.—The license court here, presided over by Judge Waddell, presented an unusual sight yesterday. It was almost filled with ladies representing the different local Women's Christian Temperance unions in Chester county, who are delegates regularly appointed to see that the judge does his duty in granting and refusing licenses. There were sixty-seven applications for license made. Fourteen of them are contested, and in these cases there are long lists of names asking the court to refuse licenses. Two licenses only have been granted, to hotels at Phœnixville and Unionville.

Parnellites in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14.—American sympathizers with Parnell and the cause of Ireland crowded the Academy of Music in every part and listened to vigorous denunciations of the course pursued by The London Times and the Tory government toward the Irish members of parliament. They also contributed nearly $10,000, and this practical expression of their sympathy will be sent to Mr. Parnell forthwith. Governor Beaver presided, and among those on the stage were ex-Attorney General Lewis C. Cassidy, ex-Governors Curtin and Pollock, Postmaster William F. Harrity, U. S. District Attorney John R. Read and Col. A. Louden Snowden.

A Scrap at Summit of the Alleghenies.

ALTOONA, Pa., March 19.—James Christian, of this city, and James Murray, of Philadelphia, fought a bare knuckle fight in the basement of a brewery near Cresson Springs. Each man weighed 145 pounds. Jack Dempsey was referee. Christian had the best of the fight all through, and in the fifth round broke Murray's jaw. Christian was declared the winner of the stake and gate receipts, amounting to $500.

Another Fatal Accident at Mud Run.

MAUCH CHUNK, Pa., March 13.—The train from Wilkesbarre, bearing the witnesses and one of the defendants in the Mud Run trials, struck and killed a man near Mud Run station. His name was Otto Schmidt, of Wilkesbarre. He was walking on the track on his way to Easton in search of work. Many accidents of the same nature have occurred at that point and there are those who declare that some strange fatality hangs over Mud Run.

Middletown and Hummelstown Road.

HUMMELSTOWN, Pa., March 16.—The contract for constructing the Middletown and Hummelstown railroad has been awarded to H. H. Bechtel & Co., of Newport, who will commence operations at once. The new line will pass close to the Stoverdale camp grounds, where the United Brethren have held their camp meeting for many years.

Sudden Death of a Legislator.

RENOVO, Pa., March 15.—Hon. D. C. Laribee, member of the Pennsylvania legislature from Potter county and a leading lawyer of Coudersport, died on a passenger train near here. Heart disease was the cause.

A Verdict in the Dellinger Case.

LANCASTER, Pa., March 14.—The jury in the Dellinger murder case returned a verdict of murder in the second degree.

CAPT. DAWSON MURDERED.

The Editor of The Charleston News and Courier Meets a Violent Death.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 13.—Capt. F. W. Dawson, of The News and Courier, was found dead in the office of Dr. F. B. McDow, at 6:30 o'clock last evening. At that hour Dr. McDow walked into the police station and gave himself up, with the statement that Capt. Dawson was lying dead in his office. McDow vouchsafed no explanation.

It has been learned that Capt. Dawson recently became suspicious that a young girl employed in his house as a nurse for his children was having improper relations with men. Last week he called upon the chief of police and asked that a detective be detailed to shadow the girl for a few days and let him know what, if anything, he discovered. Capt. Dawson stated that if she were being honorably courted he would have no objection to make, but that if she were not strictly moral he did not want his children to be in her care.

On Monday morning a detective saw the nurse girl get on a Rutledge avenue car. After proceeding a few blocks she was joined by Dr. McDow. The detective followed the pair and kept track of them and their stopping places for several houses and submitted a report in writing to the chief of police, who in turn communicated its details this morning to Capt. Dawson. Capt. Dawson left his office at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon and was found dead at 6:30 p. m. in Dr. McDow's office, not 100 yards from his own residence. His face was badly beaten and a bullet was lodged in his heart. In the absence of any positive knowledge it is supposed that he went to Dr. McDow's office and remonstrated with him about his conduct with the nurse girl and that they became engaged in a quarrel which resulted in the shooting. McDow then left his office and wandered about until 6:30, when he appeared at the police station. Dr. McDow is a married man and the father of several children.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 14.—Dr. McDow, Capt. Dawson's assassin and murderer, was called upon in jail and asked to explain the circumstances of the tragedy. He at first declined to make any statement, but eventually said: "Here it is in a nut shell. Capt. Dawson entered my office, used abusive language and knocked me down with his cane. I got up, and he was about to strike me again when I shot him."

Dr. McDow then went on to say that Capt. Dawson was not killed instantly; that he remained alive for a half to three-quarters of an hour, during which time he, Dr. McDow, remained in the room with the man whose life was fast ebbing away, making up his mind what to do. But there is the strongest and most convincing proof that Dr. McDow remained in the room at least an hour after the death of Capt. Dawson, planning how he might dispose of the body. There is great excitement in the city and flags are at half mast.

The coroner rendered the following verdict: "That the deceased Capt. F. W. Dawson came to his death from a gun shot wound inflicted at the hands of T. B. McDow and that Moses Johnson (colored) was an accessory before the fact."

The Storm at Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 18.—The heavy northeasterly gale that prevailed along the coast backed a tremendous body of water over the Jersey flats for a mile or two east of Atlantic City, delaying travel and cutting off communication with the upper portion of the peninsula. The tide was the highest known for years and considerable damage was sustained. All of the railroad tracks were overflowed, but the most serious damage was done on the line of the Camden and Atlantic road. There was considerable of a washout a short distance below Absecon and though an extra large repair gang was put to work it was not until noon that trains were able to get through. The Sea Isle city branch was badly washed a few miles below its junction and no trains were run either way all day. Mails were taken down from the junction in a row boat.

Delaware Legislature.

DOVER, Del., March 16.—Senator Donahue introduced his bill to re-establish the twelve mile circle with the names of the commissioners filled in. They are ex-Secretary of State Bayard and Speakers Lewis and Hoffecken. The commissioners are to act in conjunction with the Pennsylvania commission.

The house bill appropriating $25 each for the proper burial for indigent soldiers, sailors and marines passed the senate with an amendment restricting the appropriation to Delaware soldiers, sailors and marines.

In the house Mr. Mauil gave notice of a bill taxing telegraph companies.

A Hocking Valley Strike.

COLUMBUS, O., March 16.—The executive committee of the Ohio district of the Progressive Union of Miners held a meeting to consider the question of screens at Salineville, in the Hocking valley district, where they are not regular in size. The operators at that place appeared before the committee and stated they would not remove the screens as requested, and in accordance with instructions given by the district meeting, the executive committee will, it is stated, declare a strike there at once. There are about 400 miners employed at Salineville. The impression is that this will be the beginning of a series of strikes in the valley.

Thirty-six Fair Physicians.

PHILADELPHIA, March 15.—The seats of the Academy of Music were filled with the graduates and students of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania and their friends, it being the thirty-seventh annual commencement of that institution. There were thirty-six young ladies in the graduating class. The graduates were attired in sober looking street dresses, and looked what they are—a body of earnest, thoughtful, intellectual women of whom the college can well be proud.

To Impeach Judge Hugg.

TRENTON, March 16.—The rumor that Judge Hugg, of Camden, was the South Jersey judge who was to be impeached for drunkenness and other grosser crimes is confirmed. It is now admitted by both friends and enemies of Judge Hugg that impeachment proceedings are being prepared against him on these gaounds. What form they will take, the specifications they will contain and when they will be presented are not accurately known.

Haytian Prisoners of War Executed.

NEW YORK, March 18.—The steamer Caroline Moller, from Hayti, brings information that twelve of Legitime's soldiers who had been taken prisoners by Hippolyte were executed at Cape Haytien just before the steamer sailed.

N. H. Downs' Vegetable Balsamic Elixir is a positive cure for Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping-Cough, Catarrh, Hoarseness, Influenza, Spitting Blood, Bronchitis, Asthma, Lung Fever, Pleurisy, and all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs. As an Expectorant it has no equal. Consumption has been cured times without number by its timely use. It heals the ulcerated surfaces, and cures when all other remedies fail. Fifty-six years of constant use has proven its virtues. Every family should keep it in the house. Sold everywhere. Henry, Johnson & Lord, Proprietors, Burlington, Vt.

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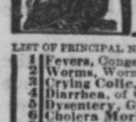

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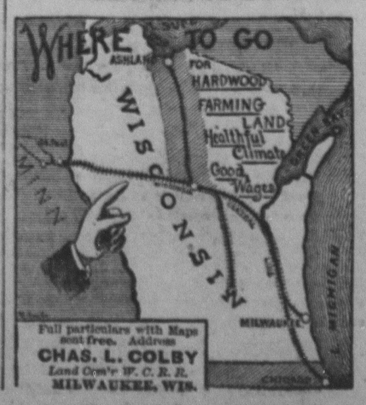

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List of the Nominations Made This Week. A Number of Diplomatic Posts Filled. The Postoffice Department Provided for.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The president sent the following nominations to the senate:

Justice—W. Budd Deacon, of New Jersey, to be marshal of the United States for the district of New Jersey.

John S. Burton, of Mississippi, to be marshal of the United States for the northern district of Mississippi.

Edwin I. Kursheedt, of Louisiana, to be marshal of the United States for the eastern district of Louisiana.

Brad D. Slaughter, of Nebraska, to be marshal of the United States for the district of Nebraska.

William H. Whitman, of New Mexico, to be associate justice of the supreme court of the territory of New Mexico.

Smith A. Whitfield, of Ohio, to be second assistant postmaster general.

Abraham D. Hazen, of Pennsylvania, to be third assistant postmaster general.

J. Granville Leach, of Pennsylvania, to be appraiser of merchandise in the district of Philadelphia.

William W. Thomas, Jr., of Maine, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Sweden and Norway.

Samuel R. Thayer, of Minnesota, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to the Netherlands.

Charles E. Mitchell, of Connecticut, to be commissioner of patents.

Nathan O. Murphy, of Arizona, to be secretary of Arizona.

David M. Lines, of Louisiana, to be special examiner of drugs, medicine and chemicals in the district of New Orleans, La.

John P. Ward, of Oregon, to be appraiser of merchandise in the district of Wilamette, in the state of Oregon and territory of Washington.

Mr. J. W. Mason, of West Virginia, has been selected for commissioner of internal revenue and his nomination will be sent to the senate in a few days.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Following are the nominations sent to the senate:

State—Albert G. Porter, of Indiana, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Italy.

John A. Evander, of Illinois, to be minister resident and consul general of the United States to Denmark.

Interior—Arthur C. Mellette, of Watertown, Dakota, to be governor of Dakota.

Luther B. Richardson, of Grand Forks, Dak., to be secretary of Dakota.

Justice Cornelius H. Hannum, of Washington territory, to be chief justice of the supreme court of the territory for Washington.

George W. Irvin, of Montana, to be marshal of the United States for the territory of Montana.

Smiley U. Chambers, of Indiana, to be United States attorney for the District of Indiana.

Treasury—George S. Batcheller, of New York, to be assistant secretary of the treasury, vice Hugh S. Thompson, resigned.

James C. Perry, of North Carolina, to be an assistant surgeon in the marine hospital service of the United States.

Alexander C. Smith, of New York, to be assistant surgeon in the marine hospital service of the United States.

Also an unimportant list of presidential postmasters.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The senate in executive session confirmed all nominations received up to date, without discussion.

The following nominations were received from the president:

Eugene Schuyler, of New York, to be assistant secretary of state, vice George L. Rives, resigned.

Walker Blaine, of Maine, to be examiner of claims for the department of state, vice Francis Wharton, deceased.

Cyrus Bussey, of New York city, to be assistant secretary of the interior, vice David L. Hawkins, resigned.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The president sent the following nominations to the senate.

James S. Clarkson, of Iowa, to be first assistant postmaster general, vice A. E. Stevenson, resigned.

Lewis Wolfley, of Tucson, Arizona, to be governor of Arizona.

Rathbone Gardner, of Rhode Island, to be United States district attorney for the district of Rhode Island.

William L. Dunlap, of Indiana, to be United States marshal for the district of Indiana.

Fourteen presidential postmasters, in New England, Indiana and Minnesota.

Also a number of promotions in the army.

Mr. Clarkson was immediately confirmed.

WASHINGTON, 15.—The president has appointed John A. Kasson, of Iowa, William Walter Phelps, of New Jersey, and George H. Bates, of Delaware, to be commissioners to represent the United States at the conference to be held in Berlin concerning affairs in Samoan islands.

Ben Butler Calls on Ben Harrison.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The president excused himself generally to callers in the morning on the ground that he was busy with official matters, and received only those with whom he had made engagements. Gen. B. F. Butler called and the president granted him an interview. Mr. William W. Phelps also called, but on being informed that the president was busy left the house with the remark that he would call again. Among those who saw the president were Secretaries Blaine, Windom and Noble, Senator Allison and ex-Senator Palmer. The president gave a public reception in the east room during the afternoon.

Twenty-five Years Before Mr. Cleveland.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Ex-President Cleveland and ex-Secretaries Bayard, Vilas and Dickinson arrived here at 3:10 p. m. and left for Tampa, Fla., whence they will sail for Cuba. In response to applause from a small crowd gathered at the station the ex-president appeared on the platform of his special car and bowed his acknowledgements. The Post, in commenting editorially upon the fact that yesterday was Mr. Cleveland's 52d birthday, says that he is so well preserved that it is likely he has a quarter of a century before him.

The Phillies Win.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 19.—Baseball: Philadelphia, 2; Jacksonville, 0. The game was finely played.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Record of the Week—Several Important Measures Passed.

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 13.—Among the bills introduced in the house was one by Mr. Fow, of Philadelphia, authorizing and directing the courts of quarter sessions to transfer for licenses for the the sale of liquor to the legal representatives of a deceased license. The bill providing for more safe and efficient means of exit from theatres was passed finally by a vote of yeas, 72; nays, 4.

In the senate the house bill providing that companies shall not enter into any business other than that for which they are chartered, was recommitted on the ground that it was imperfectly framed.

The Australian ballot reform bill came up on third reading and was referred to a special committee, as follows: Messrs. Macfarlane, Cooper, Reyburn, Betts and Ross.

HARRISBURG, March 14.—Representative Andrews, of Crawford, offered a concurrent resolution in the house providing for the final adjournment of the legislature on April 25. It was laid over under the rules. If this resolution is adopted hundreds of bills will fail of passage.

The remaining sections of the revenue bill were passed on second reading, and a special order for the final consideration of the measure was made for Thursday of next week.

The border raid bill was placed on the calendar.

Senator Gobin introduced in the senate, on behalf of the joint committee appointed to investigate the management of the soldiers' orphans' schools, a bill to provide for the government of the schools by a commission to consist of the governor, superintendent of public instruction, department commander of the department of Pennsylvania G. A. R., and three members of the general assembly, consisting of one senator and two members of the house, who shall be appointed by the presiding officers of the senate and house respectively, together with a committee of five honroby discharged soldiers, members of the G. A. R.

In the senate the bill authorizing the collection by assessment from owners of abutting properties the costs of city improvements already made and in the course of completion was lost.

The Lines factory inspection bill passed finally, and was sent to the house for concurrence. The following bills also passed finally: To provide for a uniform system of the collection of poor taxes; making the quail shooting season from Nov. 1 to Dec. 15.

House bill amending the act giving preference of appointment to veterans and providing punishment for violation of its provisions, among other bills, was passed finally.

Wednesday afternoon next was fixed as the time for taking action on the death of Senator Taylor.

HARRISBURG, March 15.—The house resolution providing for the final adjournment of the state legislature was received in the senate and discussed nearly two hours. Senator Reyburn moved to refer the resolution to the appropriation committee. A tie vote being cast, the lieutenant governor, who was in the chair, was called upon to cast a vote. He voted aye and the motion was carried.

In the house a report of the committee on rules recommended that no bills be introduced after March 22; that in all debates, only five minutes be allowed upon each proposition to each member, and that afternoon sessions be held on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays.

Mr. Andrews called up his resolution providing for final adjournment on April 25, which was adopted almost unanimously.

The vote by which Mr. Lytle's bill providing for appeals from assessment of taxes to the common pleas courts, was defeated was reconsidered and the bill was taken up and passed finally.

The house proceeded to the calendar and passed a number of bills on second reading.

HARRISBURG, March 16.—Notwithstanding the fact that the resolution for final adjournment of the legislature was defeated in the senate, it can be said on good authority that final adjournment will take place on April 25, as originally intended. The arrangements of the special calendar in the house is such that the business can be done by that date, which fact will be impressed on those senators who voted against the resolution.

In the house among the bills reported from committee were the following: Making appropriation to Edinboro Normal school; making an appropriation for the Children's Aid society of Greensburg; relating to the renewal of charters of saving institutions; making appropriations to the Western Temperance home; to create a commission to investigate coal mining, negative recommendation; making appropriation to the Western penitentiary for purchase of land, negative recommendation; regulating the payment of traveling expenses of county commissioners and directors of the poor; appropriating $50,000 for a new building for the veterinary department of the University of Pennsylvania; also the two ballot reform bills, one introduced by Mr. Fow and the other by Mr. Baker, on behalf of the Civil Service Reform association. The bill to repeal the oleomargarine law was also reported with a negative recommendation.

The house then read a large number of bills the first time and adjourned until Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

HARRISBURG, March 18.—Senator Reyburn is confident that the appropriation committee, of which he is chairman, and to which has been referred the house resolution for an adjournment of the legislature sine die on April 25, will insist upon fixing a later date in order that the committee shall have sufficient time to give due consideration to the appropriation bills, numbering 100, only one of which has been passed finally in the house. From now until April 25 there are twenty-eight legislative working days. As the last seven of these would be devoted to the work of conference committees, there would be, if final adjournment should take place on the day specified, only about twenty days for the appropriation bill discussions.

HARRISBURG, March 19.—In the Senate last evening no business of importance was transacted. In the house the session was devoted to discussions over motions for special orders. The most important, a motion for the appointment of a steering committee of fifteen, was indefinitely postponed. Philadelphia's new senator, Mr. Crouse, was sworn in.

Mr. Wanamaker Makes an Appointment.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—J. Lowrie Bell has been appointed by Postmaster General Wanamaker general superintendent of the railway mail service, postoffice department. Mr. Bell was for a number of years connected with the passenger department of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad.

Evangelical Appointments.

The Central Pennsylvania Conference of the Evangelical church has made the following appointments for this year:

YORK DISTRICT.—J. M. ETTINGER, P. E.

York—King street, W E Deitwiller; Queen street, B Hengst; York Circuit, C H Goodling.
Millersville—E D Keen.

CARLISLE DISTRICT.—J. HARTZLER, P. E.

Carlisle—A Irvin.
Cumberland—P W Group and C F Garrett.
Dillsburg—J W Bentz.
Bendersville—J Womeldorf.
Lewisburg—L K Harris.
Big Spring—J C Reeser.
Leesburg—W W Rhoads.
Hagerstown—A Stapleton.
Hagerstown Circuit—J L Miller.
Perry—J R Sechrist.
Newport and Marysville—G E Zehner.
Liverpool—W C Bierly.
Fishing Creek—J H Welch.
Juniata—J P Buchner.

CENTRE DISTRICT.—I. M. PINES, P. E.

Lewistown and Patterson—S P Reemer.
McClure—J G M Swengle.
Middleburg—S Aurand and H B Barshinger.
Port Treverton—J D Stover.
New Berlin—R W Runyan.
Milmont—W N Wallace.
Centre—W H Stover.
Spring Mills—W L Beaumont.
Brush Valley—A Rearick.
Nittany Valley—J M King and J W Thompson.
Sugar Valley—P C Weidmyer and E Kessler.
Centre Hall—F S Vought.
Milesburg—E W Koontz and S E Koontz.
Professor A E Gobble, New Berlin Quarterly Conference.
Noah Doebler, Middleburg Quarterly Conference.
S Yearick, Brush Valley Quarterly Conference
E Stambach, Centre Quarterly Conference.

LEWISBURG DISTRICT.—M. J. CAROTHERS P. E.

Buffalo—J F Shultz.
Lewisburg—H A Hollenbach.
Milton—A H Irvine.
Turbotville—G L Maice.
Danville—H A Stoke.
Bloomsburg—A W Swengle.
Columbia—C W Finkbinder and J F Dunlap.
Berwick—E Crumbling.
Nescopeck—H W Gross.
Luzerne—J W Messenger.
Wyoming—C J Dick.
Tunkhannock—M F Fosselman.
West Clifford—C D Moore.
Dushore—C L Sones.
Muncy Valley—S S Mummy.
Hughesville—M I Jamison.
Waller—S I Shortiss.
Zion's Grove—W H Hartman.
West Brooklyn—G L Burson.
A L Reeser, W P Thomas and Geo. Hunter, members of the Lewisburg Quarterly Conference.

WILLIAMSPORT DISTRICT.—H. W. BUCK P. E.

Williamsport—Bennett Street, H S Bender; Market Street, Jacob Yonng; Newberry, E Kohr; St. Paul's, M J Synner; Williamsport Circuit, J M Brader.
White Deer—J M Price.
Lycoming—L Dice.
Jersey Shore—H S Basom.
Lock Haven—E Swengle; Lock Haven Circuit, J Shambach.
Grover—B F Keller.
Highlands—S E Davis.
Liberty—W Minsker.
East Liberty—C V B Aurand.
Wayland—W E Brillhart.
Seneca—D Miller.
G W Curran, A Krause, members of Bennett Street Quarterly Conference.

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Funerals attended with a very fine Hearse.
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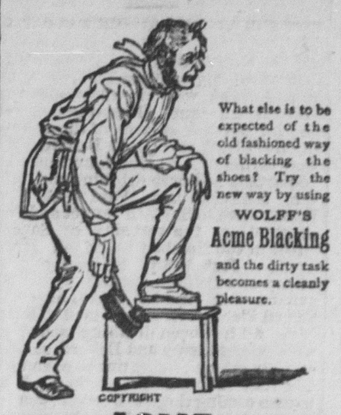

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REQUIRES NO BRUSH.
Sheds Water or Snow. Shoes can be washed clean, requiring dressing only once a Week for men, once a Month for women.
It is also an Elegant Harness Dressing.
WOLFF & RANDOLPH, Philadelphia

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—(Philadelphia and Erie Division)—on and after Nov. 25, 1888

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Philadelphia		11 25 p m
"	"	Harrisburg	3 30 a m
"	"	Montandon	5 36 a m
"	"	Williamsport	7 10 a m
"	"	Jersey Shore	7 35 a m
"	"	Lock Haven	7 58 a m
"	"	Renovo	8 55 a m
"	arr at	Erie	4 05 p m

Sunday train—Erie mail west runs also on Sunday.

NEWS EXPRESS leaves	Philadelphia		4 30 a m
"	"	Harrisburg	8 10 a m
"	"	Montandon	10 12 a m
"	"	Williamsport	11 10 a m
"	arr at	Lock Haven	12 10 p m
NIAGARA EXP. leaves	Philadelphia		7 40 a m
"	"	Harrisburg	11 25a m
"	"	Montandon	1 14 a m
"	arr at	Williamsport	2 15 p m
"	"	Lock Haven	3 30 p m
"	"	Renovo	4 30 p m
"	"	Kane	8 35 p m
FAST LINE leaves	Philadelphia		11 50 p m
"	"	Harrisburg	3 45 p m
"	"	Montandon	5 54 p m
"	"	Williamsport	7 10 p m
"	"	Lock Haven	8 02 p m
"	arr at	Renovo	9 00 p m

(Sunday Train.

SUNDAY MAIL leaves	Philadelphia		4 30 a m
"	"	Harrisburg	7 40 a m
"	"	Montandon	9 37 a m
"	"	Williamsport	10 40 a m
"	"	Lock Haven	11 34 a m
"	arrives	Renovo	12 30 pm

EASTWARD.

SEA SHORE EXP. leaves	Lock Haven		7 00 a m
"	"	Jersey Shore	7 35 a m
"	"	Williamsport	8 15 a m
"	"	Montandon	9 17 a m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	11 30 a m
"	"	Philadelphia	3 15 p m
DAY EXPRESS leaves	Kane		6 25 a m
"	"	Renovo	10 20 a m
"	"	Lock Haven	11 15 a m
"	"	Williamsport	12 20 p m
"	"	Montandon	1 22 p m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	3 13 p m
"	"	Philadelphia	6 50 p m
RENOVO AC'N leaves	Renovo		4 15 p m
"	"	Lock Haven	5 15 p m
"	"	Williamsport	6 20 p m
"	"	Montandon	7 23 p m
"	arrives at	Harrisburg	9 30 p m
"	"	Philadelphia	4 25 a m

Sunday Train—RENOVO Accommod'n East runs also on Sunday.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Erie		3 00 p m
"	"	Renovo	11 00 p m
"	"	Lock Haven	11 58 p m
"	"	Williamsport	1 25 a m
"	"	Montandon	2 27 a m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	4 30 a m
"	"	Philadelphia	8 25 a m

Sunday Train—Erie Mail east runs also on Sunday.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East & Erie Mail Eastmake close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. Trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with R. P & W. R. R. at Emporium with B., N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
BELLEFONTE, NITTANY AND LEMONT R. R
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward.					Eastward.		
P M	A.M.	A.M.	STATIONS.	A M	P.M.	P M	
1 30	10 15	5 50	Montandon	9 10	1 10	5 45	
1 40	10 25	6 15	Lewisburg	9 00	12 55	5 35	
1 48		6 24	Biehl	8 51		5 26	
1 55		6 30	Vicksburg	8 45		5 20	
2 05		6 41	Mifflinburg	8 35		5 08	
2 20		6 56	Millmont	8 22		4 58	
2 30		7 05	Laurelton	8 13		4 45	
3 03		7 40	Paddy Mountain	7 40		4 08	
3 15		7 52	Coburn	7 27		3 55	
3 25		7 58	Zerby	7 19		3 45	
3 35		8 10	Rising Spring	7 10		3 35	
3 45		8 18	Penn Cave	7 00		3 27	
3 54		8 25	Centre Hall	6 52		3 20	
3 59		8 33	Gregg	6 43		3 13	
4 08		8 42	Linden Hall	6 36		3 05	
4 15		8 48	Oak Hall	6 30		3 00	
4 19		8 52	Lemont	6 25		2 55	
4 25		8 59	Dale Summit	6 20		2 50	
4 35		9 09	Pleasant Gap	6 10		2 40	
4 41		9 14	Axemann	6 04		2 34	
4 45		9 20	Bellefonte	6 00		2 30	

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 9.55 a m, and 7.10 p m, returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 p m, 6.00 p m and 7 30 p m.

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No. 2, Household Safe,	250 lbs.	No. 5, County Official's Safe,	1360 lbs.
No. 3, Dealers and Office Safe,	600 lbs.	No. 6, General Business Safe,	1800 lbs.

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Attorney-at-Law,
Office in old Conard building, Bellefonte.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Bellefonte, Pa.
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DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON:

The Reservation of America.

"And hath made of one blood all nations."—Acts 17 : 26.

"AND hath made of one blood all nations." That is, if for some reason general phlebotomy were ordered, and standing in a row were an American, an Englishman, a Scotchman, and an Irishman, a Frenchman, a German, a Norwegian, an Icelander, a Spaniard, an Italian, a Russian, and representatives of all other nationalities bared their right arm, and a lancet were struck into it, the blood let out would be red, complex, fibrine, globuline, chlorine, and containing sulphuric acid, potassium, phosphate of magnesia, and so on; and Harvey and Sir Astley Cooper and Richardson and Zimmerman and Brown Sequard, and all the scientific doctors, allopathic, homeopathic, hydropathic and eclectic, would agree with Paul, as, standing on Mars Hill, his pulpit a ridge of limestone rock fifty feet high, and among the proudest and most exclusive and undemocratic people of the earth he crashed into all their prejudices by declaring, in the words of my text, that God had made "of one blood all nations." The countenance of

THE FIVE RACES

of the human family may be different as a result of climate or education or habits, and the Malay will have the projecting upper jaw, and the Caucasian the oval face and small mouth, and the Ethiopian the retreating forehead and large lip, and the Mongolian the flat face of olive hue, and the American Indian the copper-colored complexion, but the blood is the same, and indicates that they all had one origin, and that Adam and Eve were their ancestor and ancestress.

I think God built this American continent and organized this United States republic to demonstrate the stupendous idea of the text. A man in Persia will always remain a Persian, a man in Switzerland will always remain a Swiss, a man in Austria will always remain an Austrian, but all foreign nationalities coming to America were intended to be Americans. This land is the chemical laboratory where foreign bloods are to be inextricably mixed up and race prejudices and

RACE ANTIPATHIES ARE TO PERISH,

and that sermon is an axe by which I hope to help kill them. It is not hard for me to preach such a sermon, because, although my ancestors came to this country about two hundred and fifty years ago, some of them came from Wales, and some from Scotland, and some from Holland, and some from other lands, and I am a mixture of so many nationalities that I feel at home with people from under every sky, and have a right to call them blood relations. There are madcaps and *patriotic lunatics* in this country who are ever and anon crying out, "America for Americans!" Down with the Germans! Down with the Irish! Down with the Jews! Down with the Chinese! are in some directions the popular cries, all of which vociferations I would drown out by the full organ of my text, while I pull out the stops and put my foot on the pedal that will open the loudest pipes, and run my fingers over all the four banks of ivory keys, playing the chant, "God hath made of one blood all nations."

There are not five men in this audience, nor five men in any audience today in America, except it be on an Indian reservation, who were not descended from foreigners if you go far enough back. The only native Americans are the Modocs, the Shawnees, the Chippewas, the Cherokees, the Chickasaws, the Seminoles and such like. If the principle, America only for Americans, be carried out, then you and I have no right to be here and we had better charter all the steamers and clippers and men-of-war and yachts and sloops and get out of this country as quick as possible. The Pilgrim Fathers were all immigrants,

THE HUGUENOTS ALL IMMIGRANTS.

The cradle of most every one of our families was rocked on the bank of the Clyde or the Rhine, or the Shannon or the Seine or the Tiber. Had the watchword "America for Americans!" been an early and successful cry, where now stand our cities would have stood Indian wigwams; and canoes instead of steamers would have tracked the Hudson and the Connecticut; and, instead of the Mississippi being the main artery of the continent, it would have been only a trough for deer and antelope and wild pigeons to drink out of. What makes the cry of "America for Americans!" the more absurd, and the more inhuman is that some in this country, who themselves arrived here in their boyhood, or arrived here only one or two generations back, are joining in the cry. Escaped from foreign despotisms themselves, they say, "Shut the door of escape for others." Getting themselves on our shores in

A LIFEBOAT FROM THE SHIPWRECK,

saying, "Haul the boat on the beach, and let the rest of the passengers go to the bottom!" Men who have yet on them a Scotch or German or English or Irish brogue crying out, "America for Americans!" What if the native inhabitants of Heaven—I mean the angels, the cherubim, the seraphim, born there—should stand in the gate, and when they see us coming up should say, "Go back! Heaven for the Heavenians!"

Of course we do well not to allow foreign nations to make this country a convict colony. We would have a wall built as high as heaven and as deep as hell against foreign thieves, pickpockets, and anarchists. We would not let them wipe their feet on the mat of the outside door of Castle Garden If England or Russia or Germany or France send here their desperadoes to get clear of them, we would have these

DESPERADOES SENT BACK

in chains to the places where they came from. We will not have America become the dumping-place for foreign vagabondism. But you build up a wall at the Narrows before New York Harbor, or at the Golden Gate before San Francisco, and forbid the coming of the industrious and hard-working and honest populations of other lands who want to breathe the air of our free institutions, and get opportunity for better livelihood, and it is only a question of time when God will tumble that wall flat on our own heads with the red-hot thunderbolts of His omnipotent indignation.

You are a father, and you have five children. The parlor is the best room in your house. Your son Philip says to the other four children, "Now, John, you live in the small room in the end of the hall, and stay there; George, you live in the garret, and stay there; Mary, you live in the cellar, and stay there; Fannie, you live in the kitchen, and stay there. I, Philip, will take the parlor. It suits me exactly. I like the pictures on the wall. I like the lambrequins at the windows. I like the Axminster on the floor. Now, I Philip, propose to occupy this parlor, and I command you to stay out. The parlor only for Philippians."

You, the father, hear of this arrangement, and what will you do? You will get red in the face and say, "John, come out of that small room at the end of the hall; George, come down out of the garret; Mary, come up from the cellar; Fannie, come out of the kitchen, and go into the parlor, or anywhere you choose; and, Philip, for your greediness and unbrotherly behavior, I put you for two hours in the dark closet under the stairs." God is the Father of the human race. He has at least five sons; a North American, a South American, a European, an Asiatic and an African. The North American sniffs the breeze, and he says to his four brothers and sisters: "Let the South American stay in South America; let the European stay in Europe; let the Asiatic stay in Asia; let the African stay in Africa; but America is for me. I think it is the parlor of the whole earth. I like its carpets of grass, and its upholstery of the front window, namely, the American sunrise; and the upholstery of the back window, namely, the American sunset. Now, I want you all to stay out, and keep to your places." I am sure the Father of the whole human race would hear of it, and chastisement would come; and, whether by earthquake or flood or drought or heaven-darkening swarms of locust and grasshopper, or destroying angel of pestilence.

GOD WOULD REBUKE OUR SELFISHNESS

as a nation, and say to the four winds of heaven: "This world is my house, and the North American is no more my child than is the South American and the European and the Asiatic and the African. And I built this world for all the children, and the parlor is theirs, and all is theirs." For, let me say, whether we will or not, the population of other lands will come here. There are harbors all the way from Baffin's Bay to Galveston, and if you shut fifty gates, there will be other gates unguarded. And if you forbid foreigners from coming on the steamers, they will take sailing vessels. And if you forbid them coming on sailing vessels, they will come in boats. And if you will not let them come in boats, they will come on rafts. And if you will not allow wharfage to the raft, they will leave it outside Sandy Hook and swim for free America. Stop them? You might as well pass a law forbidding a swarm of summer bees from lighting on the clover-top, or pass a law forbidding the tides of the Atlantic to rise when the moon put under it silver grappling-hooks, or a law that the noonday sun should not irridiate the atmosphere. They have come. They are coming now. They will come. And if I had a voice loud enough to be heard across the seas, I would put it to the utmost tension, and cry:

LET THEM COME!

You stingy, selfish, shriveled up, blasted souls who sit before your silver dinner-plate piled up with breast of roast turkey incarnadined with cranberry, your fork full and your mouth full, and cramming down the superabundance till your digestive organs are terrorized, let the millions of your fellowmen have at least the wishing-bone!

But some of this cry, America for Americans! may arise from an honest fear lest this land be overcrowded. Such persons had better take the Northern Pacific, or Union Pacific, or Southern Pacific, or Atlantic and Charlotte air line, or Texas and Santa Fe, and go a long journey and find out that no more than a tenth part of this continent is fully cultivated. If a man with a hundred acres of farm land should put all his cultivation on one acre, he would be cultivating a larger ratio of his farm than our nation is

THE NATIONAL FARM.

Pour the whole human race, Europe, Asia, Africa, and all the islands of the sea, into America and there would be room to spare. All the Rocky Mountain barrenness and all the other American deserts are to be fertilized; and as Salt Lake City and much of Utah once yielded not a blade of grass, now by artificial irrigation have become gardens, so a large part of this continent that now is too poor to grow even a mullein stalk or a Canada thistle, will through artificial irrigation like an Illinois prairie wave with wheat, or like a Wisconsin farm rustle with corn tassels. Besides that, after perhaps a century or two more, when this continent is quite well occupied, the tides of immigration will turn the other way. Politics and governmental affairs being corrected on the other side of the waters, Ireland, under different regulation turned into a garden, will invite back another generation of Irishmen, and the wide wastes of Russia brought from under despotism will with his own green fields invite back another generation of Russians. And there will be hundreds of thousands of Americans every year settling on the other continents. And after a number of centuries, all the earth full and crowded, what then? Well, at that time, some night, a panther meteor wandering through the heavens will put its paw on our world and stop it, and putting its panther tooth into the neck of its mountain range will shake it lifeless, as the rat-terrier a rat. So I have no more fear of America being overcrowded than that the porpoises in the Atlantic Ocean will become so numerous as to stop shipping.

It is through mighty addition of foreign population to our native population that I think God is going to fill this land with a race of people ninety-five per cent, superior to anything the world has ever seen.

HOW HEAVEN FEELS ABOUT IT

we may conclude from the fact that Christ, the Jew, and descended from a Jewess, nevertheless provided a religion for all races, and that Paul, though a Jew, became the chief apostle of the Gentiles, and that recently God has allowed to burst in splendor upon the attention of the world, Hirsch, the Jew, who after giving ten million dollars to Christian churches and hospitals, has called a committee of nations, and furnished them with forty million dollars for schools to elevate his race in France and Germany and Russia to higher intelligence, and abolish, as he says, the prejudices against their race; these fifty million dollars not given in a last will and testament, and at a time when a man must leave his money anyhow, but by donation at fifty-five years of age, and in good health, utterly eclipsing all benevolence since the world was created. I must confess there was a time when I entertained race prejudice, but, thanks to God that prejudice has gone; and if I sat in church, and on one side of me there was a black man, and on the other side of me was an Indian, and before me was a Chinaman, and behind me a Turk, I would be as happy as I am now standing in the presence of this brilliant audience; and I am as happy now as I can be and live. The sooner we get

THIS CORPSE OF RACE PREJUDICE

buried, the healthier will be our American atmosphere. Let each one fetch a spade, and let us dig its grave clear on down deeper and deeper till we get as far down as the centre of the earth and half-way to China, but no further lest it poison those living on the other side the earth. Then into this grave let down the accursed carcass of race prejudice, and throw on it all the mean things that have ever been said and written between Jew and Gentile, between Turk and Russian, between English and French, between Mongolian and anti-Mongolian, between black and white, and put up over that grave for tombstone some scorched and jagged chunk of scoriæ spit out by some volcanic eruption, and chisel on it for epitaph: "Here lies the carcass of one who cursed the world. Aged near six thousand years. Departed this life for the perdition from whence it came. No peace to its ashes!"

A WORD TO FOREIGNERS.

Get out your naturalization papers. Don't talk against our institutions, for the fact that you came here, and stay, shows that you like ours better than any other. If you don't like them there are steamers going out of our ports almost every day, and the fare is cheap, and, lest you should be detained for parting civilities, I bid you goodbye now. But if you like it here, then I charge you, at the ballot-box, in legislative hall, in churches, and everywhere, be out-and-out Americans. Do not try to establish here the loose foreign Sabbaths, or transcendentalism spun into a religion of mush and moonshine, or foreign libertinism, or that condensation of all thievery, scoundrelism, lust, murder, and perdition, which in Russia is called Nihilism, and in France called Communism, and in America called Anarchism. Unite with us in making, by the grace of God, the fifteen million square miles of America, on both sides the Isthmus of Panama, the paradise of virtue and religion.

My other word suggests what Americans ought to do for foreigners. By all possible means explain to them our institutions. Coming here, the vast majority of them know about as much concerning republican or democratic form of government as you in the United States know about the politics of Denmark or France or Italy or Switzerland, namely, nothing. Explain to them that liberty in this country means liberty to do right, but

NOT LIBERTY TO DO WRONG.

Never in their presence say anything against their native land, for, no matter how much they may have been oppressed there, in that native land there are sacred places, cabins or mansions around whose doors they played and perhaps there is a grave into which they would like, when life's toils are over, to be let down, for it is mother's grave, and it would be like going again into the loving arms that first held them, and against the bosom that first pillowed them. My! my! how low down a man must have descended to have no regard for the place where his cradle was rocked. Don't mock their brogue or their stumbling attempts at the hardest of all languages to learn, namely, the English language. Treat them in America

AS YOU WOULD LIKE TO BE TREATED.

If for the sake of your honest principles or a better livelihood for yourself or your family, you have moved under the shadow of Jungfrau, or the Rigi, or the Giant's Causeway, or the Bohemian Forest, or the Franconian Jura. If they get homesick, as some of them are, suggest to them that God is as near to help them here as He was near them before they crossed the Atlantic, and that the soul's final flight is less than a second, whether from the bench of the Caspian Sea or the banks of Lake Erie. Evangelize their adults through the churches and their children through the schools, and let home missions and tract societies, and the Bible translated in all the languages of these foreign people, have full swing.

Rejoice as Christian patriots that, instead of being an element of weakness, the foreign people, thoroughly evangelized, will be

OUR MIGHTIEST DEFENCE

against all the world. The Congress of the United States recently ordered built new forts all up and down our American coasts, and a new navy is about to be projected. But let me say that three hundred million dollars expended in coast defence will not be so mighty as a vast foreign population living in America. With hundreds of thousands of Germans living in New York, Germany would as soon think of bombshelling Berlin as attacking us. With hundreds of thousands of Frenchmen in New York, France would as soon think of firing on Paris. With hundreds of thousands of Englishmen in New York, England would as soon think of destroying London. The mightiest defence against European nations is a wall of Europeans reaching all up and down the continent—a wall of heads and hearts consecrated to free government.

A BULWARK OF FOREIGN HUMANITY

heaved up all along our shores, reinforced by the Atlantic Ocean, armed as it is with tempests and Caribbean whirlwinds and giant billows ready to fling mountains from their catapult, we need as a nation fear no one in the universe but God; and, if found in His service, we need not fear Him. As six hundred million people will yet sit down at our national table, let God preside. To Him be dedicated the metal of our mines, the sheaves of our harvest-fields, the fruits of our orchards, the fabrics of our manufactories, the telescopes of our observatories, the volumes of our libraries, the songs of our churches, the affections of our hearts, and all our lakes become baptismal fonts, and all our mountains altars of praise, and all our valleys amphitheatres of worship, and our country having become fifty nations consolidated in one, may its every heart-throb be a pulsation of gratitude to Him who made "of one blood all nations," and ransomed that blood by the payment of the last drop of His own.

Children.

There are a number of little ailments which small children are subject to, which the mother could easily allay without calling in a physician. We spend money very often for doctor fees, when we could have done the same thing as he did, ourselves, if we had but known it.

From the time the poor baby opens his eyes on this world he is the prey to various ills. Jaundice, sprue, "redgum," scurf, colic, and half a dozen similar maladies are lying in wait for the little victim.

Colic is one of the woes that most afflict the young baby. Some children are exempt from it after they are three months old, but six months is the limit. Colic will never do the baby any real harm, but how painful it is to the mother, to see her child suffer, and he certainly does suffer, no one can doubt that who has seen the tortured writhings of an infant, in a sharp attack of wind colic. There are various palliatives for this disorder, and they should be kept close at hand. A preparation of anise seed is generally quite efficacious, as is also gin; the latter is given in the proportion of a half-teaspoonful of gin to two teaspoonfuls of hot water for a month-old baby. This dose may be repeated at the end of an hour if relief has not been gained. For a child three-months old a teaspoonful of gin may be mixed with three of hot water.

There is nothing better for an external application for colic, than red flannel dipped in hot alcohol, wrung out and placed on the baby's stomach and bowels as warm as he can bear it. The mother should test the heat by laying the flannel against her cheek or her naked arm.

Milk crust is another of the annoyances that trouble little babies. Tar soap is admirable in removing this deposit. The scalp should be well rubbed with the soap, and the lather left to dry on, as it then softens and loosens the crust so that it can be removed with less difficulty. Vaseline is another excellent remedy for this, also sweet-oil beaten up with lime-water until the mixture is of the consistency of thick cream. These ointments should be applied at night, to the scalp, and washed off in the morning, and a great deal of the scurf will wash off with it, by using the tar soap and warm water. The balance may be removed with a small comb or brush, used very gently. It may not all disappear at once, but after several applications the child's head will generally be clean.

A Wild Chicago Beauty.

A friend recently directed my attention to what she was pleased to call "the hoydenish ways" of a young lady who is noted on the Chicago thoroughfares for her beauty and sprightliness, and at home for her innocence and pleasing good nature, allied to a fondness for all kinds of adventurous boyish sports. I watched her closely on this being reminded of her presence, and noticed that she was rather over dressed, a fault, doubtless, of some presiding power; that she wore rings and bracelets on a shapely white arm; that her small feet were tightly bestowed in high heeled boots; and out of a mass of drapery and artificial restriction, nature was constantly bubbling over. For she did the most unheard of things in the few moments that I watched her, down on her knees to help a forlorn child find five cents with which she was required to purchase yeast; poised herself before the head of Beatrice in a picture window, and never noticed the "nice young man" staring at her; stood on one foot on the corner and cheered two dogs engaged in mortal combat; gave a penny to an urchin who made faces at her; tied up an unraveled old woman who had lost her way; looked back and laughed at the vagaries of a drunken man who imagined himself particularly sober; whistled three bars of "Shoo Fly" under her breath in response to a boyish alley-gator; laughed in the face of an insipid young man with blonde features, and then ignored him with a glance of contempt; then suddenly changed into a very proper lackadaisical sort of a young lady as her aunt's carriage came in sight. Do you know it seemed to me that that girl felt at every step that too much civilization was a curse?

Who are Happy.

Byron says: "The mechanics and working men who can maintain their families are, in my opinion, the happiest body of men. Poverty is wretchedness; but even poverty is, perhaps, to be preferred to the heartless, unmeaning dissipation of the higher classes." Another author says: "I have no propensity to envy anyone, least of all the rich and great; but, if disposed to this weakness, the object thereof would be the healthy young man, in the full possession of his strength and faculties, going forth in the morning to work for his wife and children, or bringing them home his wages at night."

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

SUNDAY MARCH 24, 1889.

Blind Bartimeus.

LESSON TEXT.

(Mark 10 : 46-52. Memory verses, 51-52.)

LESSON PLAN.

TOPIC OF THE QUARTER: *Jesus the Mighty Worker.*

GOLDEN TEXT FOR THE QUARTER: *Believe me that I am in the Father, and the Father in me: or else believe me for the very works' sake.*—John 14 : 11.

LESSON TOPIC: *How to Seek.*

Lesson Outline: 1. The Seeker's Appeal, vs. 46-48. 2. The Seeker's Approach, vs. 49, 50. 3. The Seeker's Reward, vs. 51, 52.

GOLDEN TEXT: *Thou Son of David, have mercy on me.*—Mark 10 : 48.

DAILY HOME READINGS:

M.—Mark 10 : 46-52. How to seek.
T.—Matt. 20 : 29 : 34. Matthew's parallel narrative.
W.—Luke 18 : 35-43. Luke's parallel narrative.
T.—Matt. 7 : 1-12. Encouraged to seek.
F.—Luke 18 : 1-14. How to seek.
S.—Matt. 15 : 21-28. Successful seeking.
S.—Prov. 1 : 20-33. Unsuccessful seeking.

LESSON ANALYSIS.

I. THE SEEKER'S APPEAL.

I. To Jesus:

He began to cry out, and say, Jesus, thou son of David (47).
Lord, if thou wilt, thou canst (Matt. 8 : 2).
Lord, my servant lieth in the house sick (Matt. 8 : 6).
O Lord, thou son of David (Matt 15 : 22).
Lord, behold, he whom thou lovest is sick (John 11 : 3).

II. For Mercy:

Have mercy on me (47).
Have mercy on my son (Matt. 17 : 15).
Have mercy on us, thou son of David (Matt. 20 : 30).
Jesus, Master, have mercy on us (Luke 17 : 13).
Thou son of David, have mercy on me (Luke 18 : 38).

III. With Importunity:

He cried out the more a great deal (48).
Let them cry mightily unto God (Jonah (3 : 8).
They cried out the more (Matt. 20 : 31).
Lest she wear me out by her continual coming (Luke 18 : 5).
Pray without ceasing (1 Thess. 5 : 17).

1. "Bartimæus, a blind beggar, was sitting by the way side" (1) His forlorn condition: (2) His favorable position; (3) His grand opportunity.
2. "When he heard that it was Jesus, . . . he began to cry out." (1) The passing Saviour; (2) The inspiring message; (3) The quick outcry.
3. "Jesus, . . . have mercy on me." (1) Mercy from Jesus; (2) Mercy for man.—(1) The source of mercy; (2) The supply of mercy; (3) The recepients of mercy.

II. THE SEEKER'S APPROACH.

I. The Waiting Jesus:

Jesus stood still, and said, Call ye him (49).
My beloved . . . . knocketh, saying, Open to me (Song of Sol. 5 : 2).
Jesus stood still, and called them (Matt. 20 : 32).
The longsuffering of God waited (1 Pet. 3 : 20).
Behold, I stand at the door and knock (Rev. 3 : 20).

II. The Comforting Call:

Be of good cheer: rise, he calleth thee (49).
Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye (Isa. 55 : 1).
Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden (Matt. 11 : 28).
Bring him hither to me (Matt. 17 : 17).
The Spirit and the bride say, Come (Rev. 22 : 17).

III. The Glad Response.

He . . . . sprang up, and came to Jesus (50).
They straightway left the nets, and followed him (Matt. 4 : 20).
They straightway left the boat and their father, and followed (Matt. 4 : 22).
He forsook all, and rose up and followed him (Luke 5 : 28).
They then that received his word were baptized (Acts 2 : 41).

1. "Jesus stood still." (1) Filled with a sovereign's power; (2) Overflowing with a Saviour's love: (3) Stopped by a beggar's cry.
2. "Call ye him." (1) The omnipotent Lord; (2) The needy man; (3) The appointed messengers.
3. "He casting away his garment, sprang up, and came to Jesus." (1) Instantaneous response; (2) Self-sacrificing response; (3) Christ-ward response.

III. THE SEEKER'S REWARD.

I. Opportunity:

What wilt thou that I should do unto thee? (51).
According to your faith be it done unto you (Matt. 9 : 29).
What will ye that I should do unto you? (Matt. 20 : 32).
Whatsoever ye shall ask, ... that will I do (John 14 : 13).
I have set before thee a door opened Rev. 3 : 8).

II. Commendation:

Thy faith hath made thee whole (52).
I have not found so great faith, no, not in Israel (Matt. 8 : 10).
O woman, great is thy faith (Matt. 15 : 28).
Well done, good and faithful servant (Matt. 25 : 23).
Thou didst keep the word of my patience (Rev. 3 : 10).

III. Healing:

Straightway he received his sight (52)
The woman was made whole from that hour (Matt. 9 : 22).
Go in peace, and be whole of thy plague (Mark 5 : 34).
Thy faith has make thee whole (Luke 17 : 19).
Faith . . . . hath given him this perfect soundness (Acts 3 : 16).

1. "What wilt thou that I should do unto thee?" The Lord's princely proposals (1) To him; (2) To me.
2. "Go thy way; thy faith hath made thee whole." (1) A believer; (2) A sound man; (2) A missionary.
3. "He received his sight, and followed him in the way." (1) The Lord's treatment of the man; (3) The man's treatment of the Lord.

LESSON BIBLE READING.

JESUS AND THE BLIND.

Restoration from blindness a work of God (Exod. 4 : 11 ; Psa. 146 : 8).
Restoration from blindness a work of the Messiah (Isa. 29 : 18 ; 35 : 5 ; 42 : 6, 7).
Restoration from blindness a work of Jesus (Matt. 9 : 27-31 ; 20 : 30-34 ; Mark 8 : 22-26 ; 10 : 46-52 ; Luke 7 : 21 ; John 9 : 1-7).
Restoration from blindness demonstrated the membership of Jesus (Matt. 11 : 4 6 ; 12 : 22 30 ; John 9 : 16, 17. 30-33 ; John 10 : 20, 21).
Care of the blind commended (Luke 14 : 12-14).

LESSON SURROUNDINGS.

A discourse about riches (Mark 10 : 23-27) follows the last lesson, being occasioned by the departure of the rich young man. A question of Peter led to further discourse (Mark 10 : 28-31), concluding with the parable of the laborers in the vineyard (Matt. 20 : 1-16). Another prediction of the Passion seems to have been made immediately afterwards (Mark 10 : 32-34), giving the most graphic account of the circumstances. The ambitious request of Salome and her two sons is recorded by Matthew (Matt. 20 : 20-28) and Mark (Mark 10 : 35-45). The most natural view of the order of events places this week's lesson next in time; but, as Matthew and Mark say that the miracle occurred while coming out of Jericho, some think the events narrated in Luke 19 : 2-27 should be placed before the healing of Bartimeus. Yet Luke himself gives the other order, and his language in Luke 19 : 1 is quite general, probably, referring to the journey as a whole, and not to some specific entrance to Jericho. This would sufficiently explain the divergence in the accounts. Others think that Matthew and Mark refer to the old city, and Luke to the new; but this is less probable. The place was immediately outside the city of Jericho. The time was within a day or two of the final departure from Jericho to Jerusalem. This latter Andrews fixes on Friday, Nisan 8 (March 31), giving as the date of the lesson Thursday, Nisan 7 (March 30), year of Rome 783 (A. D. 30).

Parallel passages: Matthew 20 : 29-34; Luke 18 : 35-19 : 1.

Philosophic.

I've notised thet all fools is egotists, but all egotists is not fools.

I've notised thet them that asks the most questchuns haint allus the best nformed.

I reckon there' more surprizes at heaven's gate than ennywheres else in the hull unyverse.

The feller thet's ashamed of his relidjun don't need to be, fur he haint generally got enuff of it for to be ashamed of.

I've notised that when a feller finds out thet his opinyun conflicts with his interests he changes either one or tother mitey quick.

I reckon it 'ud been a heep easyer fur to "find a needle in a haystack" than it 'ud be to find two human bein's eggsact mates.

I've notised that them that thinks thet there haint no hell is ginerally the ones thet haf the most reeson to be afeard thet there is.

I've notised thet there's mighty few men thet's sharp enuff to diskiver a hole in a feller's shoe, ef the shoe's well blacked an' polished.

I reckon ef we'd never find fault with a man's work when he's done it better than we cood do it our own selves, there 'ud be a heap less fault findin' in this world.

I reckon it 'ud make a heep o' hard feelin's ef we cood "see ourselves as others see us," but ef others cood see us as we see ourselves, it 'ud be the biggest surprise party that ever was knowed.

I reckon ef everybody 'ud get what they think they deserve in this world, yo' cood find standin' room on the top o' the Washington Monument fur all the poor fokes yo' cood scrape up; and ef nobody 'ud git no more'n they ackshully deserve, the rich fokes wood't be no ways crowded in the same place.

Vital Power of Women.

State Botanist Thomas Meehan, of Germantown, Pa., was the first scientist to discover that the vital power of the female is superior to that in the male. He likes to talk over the memorable debate that occurred at the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science years ago when he first announced his discovery. "The meeting," he said recently to a correspondent, "was held at Salem, Mass., and I shall never forget the scene that followed when I sat down. One after another of the greatest American scientific attacked my theory and endeavored to tear it to pieces. Professor Agassiz opened his heaviest batteries on me, but I had an answer to every argument, and came out of the fray well satisfied with the days work. And what is cause for additional self-congratulation is that I have lived to see my discovery universally accepted as an established scientific fact. Some of the most commonplace examples prove the truth of my theory. An unexperienced soldier or border man going on a long journey in the saddle always selects a mare to carry him because its powers of endurance are stronger than those of a horse. Take a domestic illustration. Who has not seen a woman bending over the wash-tub and at the same time rocking the cradle with her foot? It's a common picture among the poor classes. You don't often find a man doing two things at once. One thing at a time is enough for him; doubtless because it is all he can very well do. Woman has far more vital power than man."

The slot device for ensnaring pennies, nickels, dimes and quarters originated in England.

FARM NOTES.

FEEDING CHEAPLY.—Much of the profit in keeping poultry as well as other stock is determined by the cost of feeding. There are so many different conditions under which poultry must be fed that no set rules can be given that under anything like fair conditions can be considered as being the best.

It is always an item to feed economically. And to do this requires to some extent at least that the subject of feeding should be carefully examined into. While it is hardly possible as with some other kinds of stock to feed each animal according to its wants, yet it is possible to feed each breed according to its needs. A large breed will as a rule require a larger amount of feed than a small one and what may be sufficient to keep one breed in a good thrifty condition will keep one of the smaller breeds entirely too fat. It is an item to keep the stock in a good thrifty condition and either extreme from this is to be avoided. Confining to one kind of food usually costs more than to give a variety because in order to secure all the elements of nutrition in proper proportions to secure a good condition, we as a rule are often giving an excess of other essentials so that a better proportion of what is needed to sustain animal life can be secured by making up a variety. On the farm as a rule by planning ahead the poultry food can be secured, much of it of materials that would otherwise go to waste and in doing this fully a very fair variety may be secured. There are quite a number of materials that can be used with profit. If food must be purchased it is equally important to secure good nutritious foods and at the same time make up a variety taking the cost always into consideration.

With animals of all kinds a certain amount of food is necessary to sustain animal life. This must be supplied first; after this flesh or growth may be secured. If we only feed such materials and in such quantities as to sustain animal life there will be no growth and with poultry no eggs. Let the cost of the foods be what they may we are losing feed wherever only a sufficient amount to maintain animal life is supplied; we must be able to secure something over and above this, or we lose the feed or the profit we might desire from it as well as the growth or eggs we might have secured from the stock. It costs a certain amount to keep alive whether a gain is realized or not; a little more feed adding a little more to the cost will in a majority of cases enable us to realize a profit when otherwise the cost would be more or less of a loss. It is not therefore cheap feeding to so economize the feed as to only keep alive, no matter what kind of material is used.

THERE is a prevailing and popular idea that insects may be driven from trees by boring holes through the bark into the wood, placing sulphur therein, and plugging the hole. There are some persons who profess to have tried the experiment with success, to have cleared trees, such as elms, of the destroying worm, etc. Prof. C. V. Riley, Entomologist of the Department of Agriculture, pronounces these remedies as fallacious.

"The belief in their efficacy," he says, "is founded on the supposition that the poison passes with the sap into general circulation and with it into the foliage, and is destructive to leaf-feeding insects. It is an entirely unfounded idea, and is based upon ignorance of the fact that the substance remains intact, and is not taken up in the circulation. Instances where it has seemed to succeed have been recorded, and in such cases its apparent efficacy was due to a coincident disappearance of the insect from some other cause. Sulphur which I plugged up in such holes many years ago was found to be perfectly unchanged after many months. All such remedies may be stamped as nonsense."

EXCEPT in the middle of the row the strawberry bed needs no cultivation unless the plants are grown in single stools, but to facilitate picking the crop all weeds that may appear should be pulled out by hand as soon as possible. Every weed that is allowed to remain robs the plants and lessens the crop. Wood ashes are excellent for strawberries, but if commercial fertilizers are used high grade salts of potash, and at least two bags of superphosphate per acre, will be the best form, and is should be applied early in the season, first raking off the mulch and breaking all lumps of the manure, so as to have all the substances as fine as possible. If there is liability of dry weather, which is injurious to strawberries, the use of chopped salt hay around the single stool plants will be of advantage. All fertilizers should be evenly distributed, and may be used liberally.

THE excessive cost of producing pork on hogs over 8 or 10 months old or after they will dress 175 or 200 pounds, is emphasized by Professor Sanborn's experiments. He shows that the average Missouri hog is kept to such an age that he consumes food worth at least $3.50 in the bare effort to keep alive beyond the period at which he should have been killed. This makes a loss on all the hogs of Missouri of from $12,000,000 to $16,000,000, according to the number kept. Since the market demands light-weight hogs, the folly of keeping pigs to twice the age at which they should be killed must be apparent to all.

WET places around the cattle and hog troughs soon become very muddy, and in winter the troughs are at times almost inaccessible to the animals, as they are liable to become mired. In such cases it is best to remove the mud and cover the ground around the trough with gravel, raising it high enough to allow all surplus water to drain off.

NEARLY all the breeds of fancy poultry are bred in cities, mostly by clerks, book-keepers and those who wish to devote a proportion of their leisure time to something else. They do a business of over $1,000,000 annually in selling pure breeds, and understand the business of poultry raising better than the farmers.

ONE part cottonseed meal to four parts bran or mixed ground grain, is a proper proportion of each for cows that are in full flow of milk. Should too much be given it is liable to cause scours. Should this be the case simply withhold the cottonseed meal for a few days and begin its use gradually.

EXPERIMENTS in raising frogs artificially for market have not proved successful. There is considerable demand for frogs' legs in our large markets, which is supplied from thinly settled districts; they have become scarce in regions near our markets.

THERE is frequently a large waste in swine-feeding, much of the food passing off undigested. The farmer imagines that because his hogs eat a large amount of meal or corn that they must gain accordingly. There never was a greater mistake.

Never be afraid of criticism or ridicule.

An Important Errand

"Now, my child, I have given you a dollar, with which to buy me a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Be sure to get Hood's. Do not take anything else. You remember it is the medicine which did mamma so much good a year ago—my favorite spring medicine."

If you have decided to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other. Dealers who claim to have preparations "as good as Hood's Sarsaparilla," by so doing admit that Hood's is the standard, and possesses peculiar merit which they try in vain to reach. Therefore insist upon having Hood's Sarsaparilla, and take no other. It is the best spring medicine and blood purifier.

Be Sure to Get Hood's

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by druggists. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by druggists. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

MISTAKEN.—A pretty girl and a young gentleman met on West Seventh street, Cincinnati, and the following conversation took place:

"Why, Will! What are you doing down here? I thought you were in Akron."

"Oh, I'm down here attending the College of Pharmacy, over here on Court street."

"And so you are going to be a farmer? How nice that will be (gleefully clapping her hands).

TRUE FRIENDSHIP.—A policeman had a chum who was a pickpocket. One day the policeman noticed his chum picking the pocket of a stranger on the Bowery.

"Look here," said the man in blue, "some of these days a policeman will see you working at that game and then you will be locked up. Be careful, old boy."

A Radical Cure for Epileptic Fits.

To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease which I warrant to cure the worst cases. So strong is my faith in its virtues that I will send free a sample bottle and valuable treatise to any sufferer who will give me his P. O. and Express address. Resp'y,
H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St., New York.

The bear growls its characteristic utterances.

Rupture cure guaranteed by Dr. J. B. Mayer, 831 Arch St., Phil'a, Pa. Ease at once, no operation or delay from business, attested by thousands of cures after others fail, advice free, send for circular.

Let those who are wise take heed to their ways.

Frazer Axle Grease.

The Frazer Axle Grease lasts four times as long as any other. Use it, and save your horses and wagons. A trial will prove that we are right.

Subtlety may deceive you; integrity never will.

Catarrh is caused by scrofulous taint in the blood, and is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which purifies and enriches the blood and gives the whole system health and strength. Try this "peculiar medicine." It is prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Impoliteness is the very essence of vulgarity.

Nothing Cures Dropsy, Gravel, Bright's, Heart, Diabetes, Urinary, Liver Diseases, Nervousness, &c., like Cann's Kidney Cure. Office, 831 Arch St., Phila. $1 a bottle, 6 for $5. At Druggists. Cures the worst cases. Cure guaranteed. Try it.

Every man is the maker of his own fortune.

FITS: All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St. Phila., Pa.

Cast out a scorner and contention will cease.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle

The only way to have a friend is to be one.

Best, easiest to use and cheapest. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. By druggists. 50c.

MISS MINERVA—Your visits to your old home are so few and far between now, Professor, I do hope you can spend some of your time in town.

The Professor—Ah! thank you. I have tried so to dispose my time that in my visits among my friends I can embrace all my former pupils in my seminary, particularly you, Miss Minerva.

A MICHIGAN woman practiced with a revolver until she could hit a suspender button at eight paces. Then there came a burglar into the house early one morning, and she sent a bullet pinging through her husband's left ear.

PATIENT—What would you advise, doctor, for this horrible buzzing in my head?

Doctor — Persian insect powder. Somebody has probably been putting a flea in your ear.

DIGBY—My wife doesn't kiss me, because I smoke.

Bigby—Neither does mine; she kisses me because she loves me.

"SAY, did you see a hat that was knocked out of the car window?"

"Yes, I threw it back on the train."

"Great Scott! I've just jumped off after it."

Diffidence is perhaps quite as often the child of vanity as of self-depreciation.

A HOME THRUST.—"Yes," she said in answer to something he had said, "the old songs are very beautiful."

"Beautiful!" he exclaimed, enthusiastically, "beautiful hardly describes them. They are—they are—well, compared with them the songs of today are trash, the veriest trash."

"I agree with you, yet the old songs sometimes contain sentiments that one cannot wholly approve."

"I think you are mistaken."

"I will give you an illustration. There is John Howard Paine's Home, Sweet Home, for instance. You surely do not agree with all the sentiments it contains?"

"Why not?" he asked, warmly; why not?"

"Because," she said, glancing at the clock, which was marking the hour of eleven, "because there is a line in that song which says 'There's no place like home.' You do not believe that, do you?"

Then he coughed a hollow cough and arose and went silently out into the night.

MAKING USE OF HIM.—Wife—I suppose you know that there is a young man coming to see Mary two or three evenings a week?"

Husband—Yes, I've noticed him two or three times. What about it?"

"I've been enquiring about him, and I find that he isn't worth a cent, and never will be, and I want you to stop his visits."

"When is he coming again?"

"Tomorrow night."

"All right. I'm going to set up the parlor stove tomorrow night and I'll get him to help me. Afterward I'll find a way to get rid of him. We mustn't act too precipitately in these matters."

From Republican Headquarters.

MORAVIA, N. Y., May 5, 1887.—O. F. WOODWARD: I have been using Kemp's Balsam and I find it very effectual in relieving a cough with which I have been afflicted of late. Our druggists tell me they sell more of this than any other cough remedy. I can cheerfully recommend it. Yours Truly, J. J. PEASE, Editor *Republican*. At all druggists. Large bottles, 50c and $1.

DELUDED. — "Rib roast? Yes, Ma'am"

"Not today—I think I shall try a chuck roast."

"This is a very fine rib roast, about such as you usually have, ma'am."

"Yes, but I want to try a chuck roast. I am told it is very nice and much cheaper."

"Oh, yes, it's cheaper, but you wouldn't like it."

"But why not? Isn't it good?"

"Oh, yes, it's good enough, but it's a part the Dutch women buy for pot roast; it would never suit your family. Here's a piece of chuck. You see, there's a good deal of gristle in it."

"Ah, and a bone running through it, too. I don't believe I will try it."

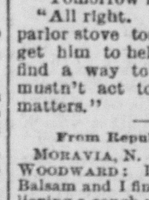
So the Dutch woman serves the butcher's turn.

DIFFERENT.—Mr. Wilson, a playright—How do you like my new play, Sparkle?

Mr. Sparkle, a dramatic critic—Nothing in it, I regret to say.

Mr. Wilson, passing him a $100 note—True. But what will you say about it in the paper tomorrow?

"Say? I propose treating it as the greatest play of the century."



For months I suffered from a very severe cold in head. Ely's Cream Balm has worked like magic in its cure after one weeks use. I feel grateful for what it has done for me. Samuel J. Harris, (Wholesale Grocer) 119 *Front Street, New York.*

TRADE **S.S.S.** MARK

Swift's Specific cured me of malignant Blood Poison after I had been treated in vain with old so-called remedies of Mercury and Potash. S. S. S. not only cured the Blood Poison, but relieved the Rheumatism which was caused by the poisonous minerals.
GEO. BOVELL, 2423 3d Avenue, N. Y.

Nine years ago Scrofula attacked two of my children, and they were badly afflicted with the disease, which resisted the treatment of my family physician. I was persuaded to use Swift's Specific by seeing an account of cures in my county paper. The improvement was apparent from the first few doses, and in a short time my children were cured, and are still sound and well. JOHN WILLIAMS, Lexington, Va.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC is entirely a vegetable remedy, and is the only medicine which permanently cures Scrofula, Blood Humors, Cancer and Contagious Blood Poison. Send for Books on Blood and Skin Diseases, mailed free.
THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

ORATORS say Piso's Cure for Consumption is THE BEST for keeping the voice clear. 25 cents.

Sleepless Nights

"For nearly a month I was not able to sleep, but after using PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND for two days, insomnia fled and strength returned." E. G. SMITH, Claussen, S. C.

"I have taken only a part of a bottle of Paine's Celery Compound, and it has entirely relieved me of sleeplessness, from which I have suffered greatly." MRS. E. AUTCLIFF, Peoria, Ill.

Paine's Celery Compound produces sound and refreshing sleep. A physician's prescription. It does not contain one harmful drug. Like nothing else, it is a guaranteed cure for sleeplessness, if directions are faithfully followed.
$1.00. Six for $5.00. Druggists.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Burlington, Vt.

"For a long time I was so nervous and worn out that I could not work. I tried many medicines, but none gave me relief until I used Paine's Celery Compound, which at once strengthened and invigorated my nerves."
HARLEY SHERMAN, Burlington, Vt.

Paine's Celery Compound

quickly quiets and strengthens the nerves, when irritated or weakened by overwork, excesses, disease, or shock. It cures nervousness, headache, dyspepsia, sleeplessness, melancholia, and other disorders of the nervous system.

Tones up the Shattered Nerves

"For two years I was a sufferer from nervous debility, and I thank God and the discoverer of the valuable remedy, that Paine's Celery Compound cured me. Let any one write to me for advice." GEORGE W. BOUTON, Stamford, Conn.

DIAMOND DYES *Original and only reliable. Beware of poor Imitations.* **LACTATED FOOD** *agrees with Weak Stomachs. Best for Invalids.*

LONGFELLOW'S MAIDEN,

who is—

"Standing, with reluctant feet,
Where the brook and river meet,
Womanhood and childhood fleet!"

is a type of thousands of young girls who are emerging from the chrysalis stage of their existence, as they enter upon their "teens." Nervous, excitable, irritable, stirred by strange, unknowable forces within them, each a mystery unto herself, our girls need the tenderest care, the most loving, patient oversight, and the aid of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, to safely carry them through this critical period, during which, in too many lives, alas, are sown the seeds of distressing forms of diseases peculiar to the female sex. But this boon to womankind will prevent all such diseases, or cure them if they have already seized a victim. Woman owes it to herself, to her family, and to her social station, to be well and strong. Let her then not neglect the sure means of cure. "Favorite Prescription" is a legitimate medicine, carefully compounded by an experienced and skillful physician, and adapted to woman's delicate organization. It is purely vegetable in its composition and perfectly harmless in its effects in any condition of the system. Sold by druggists; $1.00, or six bottles for $5.00.

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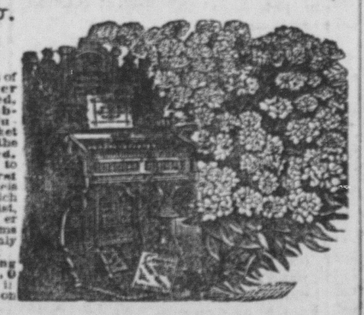
Unequaled as a Liver Pill. Smallest, cheapest, easiest to take. One tiny, Sugar-coated Pellet a dose. Cures Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the Stomach and Bowels. 25 cents, by druggists.

THIS MEANS YOU.

This Beautiful $125.00 Organ Positively Given Away.



To the first person sending us $1 for 25 packets of Seeds, 10 packets of the choicest Vegetable Seeds, Beans, Peas, Radish, Parsnip, Tomato, Cabbage, Onion, Turnip, Beet, Musk Melon, Cucumber, Celery, Pepper and Lettuce, one packet each. Remember, we mean just what we say. This is a present of the Organ as you get the worth of your money in Seeds. We do this to get every one reading this "Ad." to buy their Seed of us. The one sending the first nearest guess as to the number of grains or kernels in a half pound can of Coffee, sold by the Or. ge Tea Co. will be sent by freight, securely packed. March 1st, 1889. Write to-day. Send postal note, money order or certified letter. We will not compete with firms selling old trashy seeds at cut rates. We sell only the best at reasonable prices. Address plainly,
IRVING H. SWINK, Seedsman, Bloomingdale, BUCKS CO., PENNA. Your choice any 10 packets and one guess, 50 cts. Send guess in separate piece of paper, size of postal card. Mention this paper.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER The Best Waterproof Coat.

The FISH BRAND SLICKER is warranted waterproof, and will keep you dry in the hardest storm. The new POMMEL SLICKER is a perfect riding coat, and covers the entire saddle. Beware of imitations. None genuine without the "Fish Brand" trade-mark. Illustrated Catalogue free. A. J. Tower, Boston, Mass.

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200,000 ACRES

In farms of 160 acres and upward. These lands were located by the Company among the earliest, with especial care as to soil, timber and water. They are adapted to the growth of cotton, corn, oats, wheat, barley, rye, vegetables, orchards and gardens and the various domestic grasses.

Situated in the elevated and healthy region known as the Southern Panhandle of Texas, they possess a *genial climate,* favorable to man and beast, where outdoor work can be carried on the year round, and are in marked contrast with regions of early and late frosts or of destructive "blizzards."

Population is fast pouring in, and local government is already established, with schools, churches, &c.

TERMS OF SALE: One-fifth cash, balance in four equal yearly payments, with interest on deferred payments.

For further information as to these and lands in adjacent counties, apply to

J. S. NAPIER, Vernon, Texas,
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With Universal Log Beam and Simultaneous Set Works, also Engines, Wood Planers. Manufactured by SALEM IRON WORKS, SALEM, N. C.

PATENTS.—16 years' experience. Send sketch or model for report as to patentability. Circular free. W. A. REDMOND, Lock Box 249, Wash., D. C.

Agents wanted, $1 an hour. 50 new articles. Call and sample free. C. E. Marshall, Lockport, N. Y.

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The most certain and safe Pain REMEDY in the world that instantly stops the most excruciating pains. It is truly the great CONQUEROR OF PAIN, and has done more good than any known remedy.

For SPRAINS, BRUISES, BACKACHE, PAIN in the CHEST or SIDES, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, or any other EXTERNAL PAIN, a few applications act like magic, causing the PAIN to INSTANTLY STOP.

For CONGESTIONS, INFLAMMATIONS, SORE THROAT, BRONCHITIS, COLD in the CHEST, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, PAINS in the Small of the Back, etc., more extended, longer continued and repeated applications are necessary to effect a cure.

All INTERNAL PAINS, (in the Bowels or Stomach), CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, NAUSEA, VOMITING, HEARTBURN, DIARRHŒA, COLIC, FLATULENCY, FAINTING SPELLS, are relieved instantly and QUICKLY CURED by taking Internally as directed. Sold by Druggists. Price 50c

What Scott's Emulsion Has Done!

Over 25 Pounds Gain in Ten Weeks Experience of a Prominent Citizen.

THE CALIFORNIA SOCIETY FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF VICE.
SAN FRANCISCO, July 7th, 1886.

I took a severe cold upon my chest and lungs and did not give it proper attention; it developed into bronchitis, and in the fall of the same year I was threatened with consumption. Physicians ordered me to a more congenial climate, and I came to San Francisco. Soon after my arrival I commenced taking Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites regularly three times a day. In ten weeks my avoirdupois went from 155 to 180 pounds and over; the cough meantime ceased. C. R. BENNETT

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

FITS STOPPED FREE Marvelous Success.
Insane Persons Restored. Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER for all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. Only sure cure for Nervous Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, etc. INFALLIBLE if taken as directed. No Fits after first day's use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges on box when received. Send name, P. O. and express address of afflicted to DR. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS FRAUDS.

$5 TO $10 A DAY! AGENTS WANTED! $25 CIRCULARS FREE.
1000 Brewster's Safety Rein Holders GIVEN AWAY to introduce them. Every horse owner buys from 1 to 6. Lines never under horse's feet. Send 25 cts. in stamps to pay postage and packing for Nickel Plated Sample that sells for 65 cents. Address
Brewster Mfg. Co., Holly, Mich.

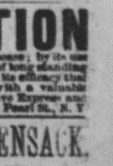
BIG Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Sold only by Druggists. Prepared only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio.

I gladly advise any one afflicted with the above specific disease to use Big G. For sale by all druggists. G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D., Amsterdam, N. Y.

We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction. D. R. DYCHE & CO., Chicago, Ill.

Trade Mark. $1.00. Sold by Druggists.

AFTER ALL OTHERS FAIL CONSULT DR. LOBB



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I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. So strong is my faith in its efficacy that I will send two bottles free, together with a valuable treatise on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address. T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

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Blair's Pills. Great English Gout and Rheumatic Remedy. Oval Box, 34 Pills. Send 14 Pills.

GOLD Live at home and make more money working for us than at anything else in the world. Either sex. Costly outfit free. Terms FREE. Address, True & Co., Augusta, Maine.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES. A SURE CURE FOR ASTHMA. Price 50cts. by mail. STOWELL & CO., Charlestown, Mass.

PEERLESS DYES Are the BEST. Sold by Druggists.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

TERMS:—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous rms. $2 per year.

Advertisements 20 cents per line for 3 insertions, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS, MAR. 21, 1889.

You will find
G. R. Spigelmyer's
RACKET STORE
in Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.
Everything under regular prices.

LOCAL ITEMS.

——Sheriff Cook has six prisoners to board.

——J. B. Solt has shipped his goods to his future home, Frederick, Md.

——Mifflin county farmers have trouble in disposing of their fat cattle at fair prices.

——In the vicinity of Ryde, Mifflin county, there is outstanding some corn unhusked.

——A chestnut tree twenty-three and one half feet in circumference is the pride of Perry valley, Perry county.

——Mrs. Sarah Theolkeld, of Lewistown, aged 72, and Margaret Stine, 83, are recent Mifflin county deaths.

——Isreal Runkle at Woodward and Fr. Auman, near Sober station, are about to build for themselves new houses.

——Mr. Isaac Loose, of Bellefonte, known to many of our readers and a native of this valley, died on Sunday last.

——The fire still keeps smouldering, smoking and occasionally blazing up from under the rubbish on the burned mill site.

——There has been a little drop again in the wheat market. Prices in our county are, red wheat 95, corn 43 and oats 30.

——A dark bay horse was stolen from the stable of Mr. David Hileman, near Waterstreet, Huntingdon county, Friday night last.

——Over 400 persons took dinner at Jacob Nes' sale, near Farmers Mills, last Saturday. Still more sales and big dinners on the program yet.

——The exhibition to be held in the town hall at Madisonburg, March 23, has been postponed indefinitely on account of measles which are epidemic.

——Huntingdon county has no applicants for license this year. That county bids fair to be the banner district in favor of the prohibition amendment.

——Miss Catherine Dinges, a sister of Jacob Dinges, dec'd, died at Woodward, on Wednesday morning, March 20. Her remains will be brot to Millheim, on Friday morning, for burial.

——Mrs. Gaintney died at Mt. Pleasant, on Saturday, at the extreme old age of 112 years. She had children 70 and 80 years old. That beats the REPORTER'S Centre county record of aged persons.

——Several families in Decatur township, Mifflin county, have, it is said, the seven-year itch; doctors say it is plain itch; some it is just a skin disease, and people don't know what it is—is how they toe the scratch.

——Howard Meyers' house, at Centre Hill, came near being destroyed by fire, on Saturday afternoon, last. A defective flue set fire to the roof and had burnt quite a large hole in the roof when it was discovered and extinguished.

——On morning of 14 Mr. Abraham Flory, father of George and Sam'l Flory, died at the home of his son-in-law, Mr. Puft, on Half Moon hill. His age was 85 years, 5 months and 24 days. His remains were burried at Centre Hall.

——Jackson Watson, of Allison twp Clinton Co., died Monday morning, after an illness of only two days His age was 80 years. The deceased, about four years ago, had a stroke of paralysis and since then has been able to do little else than just move around.

——In all the country towns of eastern Connecticut smart young ladies are quitting the piano for the chicken incubator and they find that hatching chickens is not only vastly more lucrative than toying with the tinkling keys, but it is more healthful and fascinating. It is also more healthful for the neighbors.

——David Clark, of Northumberland, has received a very large pension, seven thousand dollars. He was a member of company "H" of the 51st regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers and was in both Libby and Andersonville prisons. While there his mind was affected and for that reason he received the pension

——Mr. Bartholomew estimates his loss, above insurance, by the late fire, at $800 to $1000. The loss of Kurtz & Son, above their insurance, is no less than $15,000. This is pretty severe for a little town like ours, on a two hours blaze and on two parties. It was by far the most destructive fire that yet happened in this valley.

——A strange accident recently happened in King township, Bedford county. Isaac Ling bought some oats at a public sale. A boy who was present at the sale picked up an empty bottle and threw it against the wall. It was broken into fragments and the pieces fell into the oats. Mr. Ling did not know this, and he took the oats home and fed it to one of his horses. The animal died and an investigation showed that the glass cut a hole through its stomach.

— Commissioners have been appointed to divide Spring township into three election precincts. The Commission consists of David Rhinesmith, Amos Garbrick and M. F. Riddle These gentlemen will meet on Monday morning, March 18, 1879, in Bellefonte and go to the locality where they expect to run the lines. The viewers contemplate running the first line from near the farm of John J. Musser to the Walker township line which will divide the Southern from the Central precinct. The second line will be from near Roopsburg to the mountain above Armor's farm which will divide the Northern from the Central precinct. Clement Dale, Esq., has been appointed by the Court to accompany the commissioners and survey the lines.

Cleary Captured and in Jail.

HOW THE RENOVO ASSASSIN WAS CAPTURED.

After Erie Mail left the Renovo station on Tuesday night Officer Paul, who had gone there as was his custom, started down Erie avenue. He had been apprised by several citizens of the antics of Charles Cleary and David Belford, who were at this time on Huron avenue. The young men had been drinking and were very loud-mouthed. Paul went down Erie avenue to Seventn street and from there down the west side of Seventh street to the Holahan block on Huron avenue. Just before he arrived there Cleary and Belford coming up Huron avenue met Charles Sloan, an Italian named Pleto and a man named Thompson. All had been drinking some, and as they met Cleary and Belford stopped, and the others coming up the avenue did likewise. Paul in the shadow of the houses coming down the street was not observed until some loud swearing had been indulged in. Then Paul stepped up to the crowd, and told the young men to go home. Belford was nearest him and striking him over the legs with the club he said "now Belford you go home." Belford started up Huron avenue, Sloan, Thompson and the Italian started up Seventh street but Cleary remained and defied the policeman to arrest him for "doing nothing." Paul then took Cleary by the back of the coat collar and started down Seventh street with him to the lockup. That is the last seen of Paul by anyone but Cleary until the dying officer was picked up from the street in front of the lockup.

He was evidently standing on the step leading to the lockup door with his left hand holding Cleary by the coat while he used the right to unlock the door when Cleary drew the revolver from his pocket and fired. This is evident from the fact that the post-mortem examination showed that the ball had gone into the head just back of the left ear and passed upward through the brain to the front near the right eye.

Information came that Cleary was on a freight train on the Middle Division conducted by A. K. Pierce. Like lightning the word went back, hold him. The officers at Emporium were notified and the murderer slept, if he could sleep, in the Emporium jail that night.

He was told that his poor mother was almost wild and answered "I suppose so, no wonder." Then turning he said "Jack if I had remained in your temperance society I would not be here to day."

He spoke in detail how he spent all of next day in the hunting camp at Sandy Run, how two of James McConaghy's boys found him lying there drying his stockings which had been soaked with water. "The boys," he said, "had evidently not heard of the thing as they seemed to believe my story when I told them I was out there hunting."

He remained in the camp until sometime in the afternoon when he started down the mountain and struck the railroad at about six o'clock at a point above Drurys Run. He there jumped on a westward bound freight train from which he was put off three times between that point and Grove and was then taken back into the cabosse and held until Emporium was reached. All of this he tells with as little apparent concern as though it did not have any reference to a horrible crime.

Failure of the Lewisburg Nail Works.

Monday afternoon the Sheriff of Union county levied on the property of the Lewisburg Nail Works, the company having confessed judgment on their paper in bank to an amount aggregating about $32,000. The indorsers of the notes and paper are mostly directors of the Nail Company, and the foreclosure was made to save themselves. The cause of the failure is attributed to the failure of the Reading Iron Works as the Nail works have large orders for the former company. There was a mortgage of $35-000 against the company. The fact that these papers all became due at about the same time caused a stringency in the financial condition of the nail works.

Barn Burners at Work again.

The barn of R. H. Smallwood, near Fulton, was destroyed by fire March 13. Loss, $1,500; no insurance. About the same time a large barn on the Fletcher estate, near Laurel, was burned, two horses and a cow perished in the flames. Loss, $1,500; no insurance.

The barn on the estate of Miss Grace Worthington, near Alberton, was destroyed by fire. Loss, $3,000; insured.

Death of the Adjutant General's Father.

William Hastings, father of Adjutant General D. H. Hastings, died at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Robert Saltsman, in Lock Haven, at noon on Monday, aged 79 years.

——Mr. Tobias Bailey, of Penn tp., is dangerously ill of pneumonia.

——See Fauble's stock before purchasing.

— Michael Kerstetter, of Pleasant Gap, is seriously ill of pneumonia.

—— See Fauble's new spring stock before purchasing elsewhere.

——James A. Decker, of Pine Grove, gave our sanctum a pleasant call.

——Rochester Clothing House, Bellefonte, for fine clothing.

——Alex. Kerr, of Centre Hill, is 85 years of age, and still in fair health

——Fall and winter stock of clothing at the Philad. Branch.

——Mr. John Lingle, an old citizen and farmer, living near this place, is quite ill.

——For a well fitting and well made suit, go to Fleming, the tailor, Bellefonte.

——A horse of Dr. Allison had a leg broken on Saturday last. It is not known how it happened.

——For cheap clothing go to the Rochester clothing house. Bellefonte, largest stock in town.

——We had a taste of spring—Friday, Saturday and Sunday were bright, pleasant and mild. Sunday, especially, was fine.

——Fauble's line for ready made clothing is complete in every particular, and cannot be beat by any dealer in the county.

——The pleasant spring-like weather was checked off on Monday evening, the sky becoming clouded, and on Tuesday morning there was rain.

— Our first invoice of boy's and children's clothing, from Jacob Reed's Sons, will be opened Saturday March 16.

MONTGOMERY & Co.,
Bellefonte.

Another Fire.

BURNING OF JOHN SLACK'S BARN.

On last Monday night, about 10 o'clock the barn of Mr. John Slack, about one mile west of Potters Mills, was entirely destroyed by fire with all its contents of crops, implements, and 14 head of live stock. Two mules and two horses were saved. The live stock that was burned consisted of six cows, two colts, and some young cattle.

The origin of the fire is not known. A son of Mr. Slack who had been from home, returned in the evening and put a horse he had used in its stall, using no lantern, and it is said the young man is not in the habit of smoking. In half an hour after young Slack had got to the house and the family had retired, Mrs. Slack discovered the stable on fire and gave the alarm, altho nothing could be done to arrest the flames. The fire seemed to have started in the upper part of the barn.

Mr. Slack had about $1500 insurance in the Centre Hall company, of which $800 was on the barn, $400 on grain and the balance on live stock, implements, etc.

Obituary.

It was a visitation of sadness, sore and sudden, when the family of Mr. Geo. P Rearick received the news that his daughter was on the way home with the remains of her sister, Ora Jane, who has been attending school in Cleveland Ohio, the past year. After a week or ten days illness, fever and heart trouble crowned their work in Ora's death, March 12.

The remains reached home Friday morning, and, after the usual services at the parental home, near Spring Mills, by the pastor, were interred in the cemetery at Centre Hill, on Saturday the 16th.

Ora had been a consistent member of the church about eight years, having embraced the christain faith and service when the early dews of youth were yet upon her. Fond friends mourn the missing one, but not as those without hope. Her age was 23 years, 5 months and 8 days. J. H. K.

——Rochester Clothing House, Bellefonte, for fine clothing.

——Thanks to our friend John Mullen for Renovo dailies with accounts of the murder.

——If you wish to be well dressed in latest styles, go to Fleming, Bellefonte.

——Ira Barger has the contract for building a new school house in Gregg township—price $800.

——Go to Fauble's clothing house for a fine suit of clothing, new spring styles.

——Harvy Korman, of Rebersburg, has been on the sick list for a number of weeks but is mending up again.

——If you wish a dress suit give Fleming, the tailor, your order and you will not regret it.

——The fire devil seems to have been getting in his work quite briskly in our county within the last year.

——Fleming has a complete line of winter goods, which he offers very cheap and at a bargain.

——Felix Dale, of whose illness we mentioned in our last issue, is quite low, and his life is despaired of.

——Lewistown borough is now out of debt, has $150 in the treasury and $1,200 outstanding taxes to collect.

——Ready-made clothing of every description and quality at the Philad. Branch, Bellefonte.

——Horses and other live stock, thus far, have been bringing good prices at the public sales in these parts.

— Fleming, the fashionable tailor, Bellefonte, makes the cheapest and best fitting suits in the county.

——The farm of Jacob Gingerich, dec'd, advertised for sale, was sold on Saturday to Samuel Gingerich for $1,000.

——Fleming, the fashionable tailor Bellefonte, has gained quite a reputation for cheap and well made suits.

——Mrs. Jonas Condo, of Penn Hall, mother of Mrs. Charles Emerick, of this place, is dangerously ill of pneumonia.

— For a fine and cheap winter suit go to Fleming, the fashionable tailor, Bellefonte.

——If you intend to build, write to Union Roofing Co., Tyrone, Pa., for prices of slate and metal roofing—see ad.

— Fauble keeps the finest stock of ready made clothing in the county and cannot be undersold by any competitor.

——Messrs. Rob Whitmer and Slaymaker, of Sunbury, were in town on Monday, looking after their lumbering interests.

——Chas. Slack, of Potters Mills, one of Potter township's efficient pedagogues, was one of our pleasant visitors this week.

——Mrs. Jer. Eckenroth, of Pleasant Gap, accompanied by Mrs. Geo. Wells, of this place, paid this office a visit, on Monday. Sorry we were out.

——Lewins employes none but the best workmen in his tailoring establishment at Bellefonte, and has the finest cutter in the state in his employ.

——Idleness of many of the collieries in the coal regions, during the past winter has effected the prop timber business along our railroad quite sensibly.

——Daniel Bower writes us Mar. 18, from Akron, Ohio: We have fine spring weather; roads are dry and streets dusty in some parts of the city, and unusually warm.

——A dollar saved is a dollar earned, which can be done by buying clothes from the Rochester Clothing House, Bellefonte, largest stock of spring suits in the county.

——D. A. Boozer bought the building on Shoop's property and moved it to the station last week He will remove his harness rooms from their present location and go to the station.

——A cow belonging to D. J. Meyer, had a leg broken last Friday, while in the field. Supposed to have been done by a stone thrown at her. The cow had to be killed a few days after.

——Oscar Emerick took Monday morning's train for Freeport, Ill., where he will seek his luck, or go farther to find it. Oscar was one of Centre Hall's best young men and our best wishes go with him.

——If you wish to be well dressed, get your clothing made by Fleming, the fashionable tailor, Bellefonte, who has a complete line of latest goods, and at cheapest prices.

—Deaths in Miles township, within the last week:

Jacob Burkert, of Rebersburg, aged 74 years. On 13, Mrs. John Weaver, of near Wolf's Store, aged 75 years. Serene Harry, of measles, aged 11 months; there are three more of Mr. Harry's children down with the measles.

The Good Old Winters.

It will not do to accept as the pure and simple truth all the marvelous things which tradition, or even so-called history, hands down to us; but if some of the winters of olden times were as severe as is recorded, we trust we may "never see their like again." Note the following instances:

In 401 the Black Sea was entirely frozen over. In 763 not only the Black Sea but the Straits of the Dardanells, were frozen over, the snow in some places rising fifty feet high. In 822 the great rivers of Europe, the Danube, the Elbe, etc., were so hard frozen as to bear heavy waggons for a month, In 860 the Adriatic was frozen. In 991 everything was frozen, the crops totally failed, and famine and pestilence closed the year. In 1067 most of the travellers in Germany were frozen to death on the roads. In 1134 the Po was frozen from Cremona to the sea; the wine sacks were burst and the trees split by the action of the frost with immense noise. In 1236 the Danube was frozen to the bottom, and remained long in that state. In 1316 the crops wholly failed in Germany; wheat which some years before sold in England at 6s. the quarter rose to £2. In 1307 the crops failed in Scotland, and such a famine ensued that the poor were reduced to feed on grass, and many perished miserably in the fields. In 1368 the wine distributed to the soldiers was cut with hatchets. The successive winters of 1432 3-4 were uncommonly severe. In 1683 it was excessively cold. Most of the hollies were killed. Coaches drove along the Thames, the ice of which was 11 inches thick. In 1709 occurred the cold winter; the frost penetrated the earth three yards into the ground. In 1716 booths were erected on the Thames. In 1744 and 1745 the strongest ale in England, exposed to the air, was covered in less than fifteen minutes with ice an eighth of an inch thick. In 1812 the winter was remarkably cold. In 1814 there was a fair on the frozen Thames.

Spring Mills.

Fred Krumrine, of Waterville, is home spending a few days with his father.

W. A. Brown is in South Carolina organizing a brass band.

Will Krumrine, of Lewisburg, spent a few days here last week with his grandfather.

Miss Susie Long is on the sick list.

Last Friday morning the body of Miss Orie Rearick, who has for the past year been living at Cleveland, O., was brought home a corpse. The interment took place at Centre Hill on Saturday following. She was a consistant member of the Presbyterian church. She was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Rearick.

Coburn.

Lot Condo moved into the house vacated by Felix Breinghause, and has opened up his blacksmith shop, and is ready to accommodate anybody who needs any work done in his line of business. Joe Cantner moved into his house along the creek below Coburn. It is reported that John Gingrich will move back in his house vacated by Cantner. There will be several flittings about the 1st of April. Wash Tharf moves to Millheim into Mrs. Deininger's house. Eph Bartholomew moves in where Tharf lived. Samuel Ulrich moves in where Bartholomew lived and Jacob Harter moves on the farm that Ulrich leaves. Coon Auman moves to Georges Valley and W. W. Boob moves into the Auman house. Mr. Vanvalin moves to Millheim and George Swengle moves in where Vanvalin lived, and P. H Stover moves into the part of his house where Swengle lived and will occupy the whole house himself, and Mr. Howell of Millheim moves into one part of the house with Bartholomew. Mr. Howell has bought out Kreamer & Co., and has rented the store room, formerly occupied by R. F. Vonada, and will open a general store about the 1st of April.

Felix Breinghouse, his housekeeper, and Harry Swartz started on Monday morning for Seattle, Washington Territory.

W. O. Rearick attended the funeral of his sister last Saturday, who died very suddenly with pneumonia. He did not know that she was sick till he read a telegram that she was dead.

This has been beautiful weather for the last week. Some people talk of making garden; for my part I will not make any till the time of the year, for no doubt we will have some cold, rough weather yet.

The grain looks very favorable so far.

W. H. Kreamer showed me a crayon portrait that the American Portrait Co., of New York, had made for him from a photo that he had taken some time ago; they made a No. 1 portrait for him one that he can be proud of. All that it cost him was the frame.

W. H. Kreamer has a subscription for a town clock for the new Lutheran church and is meeting with good success. Hope he can soon have enough subscribed and have the clock put up as it would be a benefit to the place and community.

It is rumored that we are to have a wedding in our burg about the 8th of May. How is it student? O. K.

MARRIED.

March 7 at Centre Hall, by Rev. W. E. Fischer, John Walters and Emma Treaster, both of Potters Mills, Pa.

March 14th, at the bride's home, by Rev. J. Horner Kerr, J. Mervin Arney and Ella Lingle.

On the 17th inst., at Spring Mills, by J. Shambach, Mr. Samuel Ripka and Miss Huida C. Garis, both of Centre Hall.

March 14, at Centre Hall, by Rev. W. E. Fischer, Robert M. Smith and Laura M. Evans, both of Centre Hill.

Died.

In Hartley tp., on the 6th inst., Abraham King, aged about 81 years.

At Glen Iron, on the 1st inst., Eddie Thompson, aged 13 years, 10 months and 25 days.

In Mifflinburg, on the 5th inst., Mrs. Elizabeth O., wife of John V. Barber, aged 62 years.

On March 14, Abraham Flory, at Bellefonte, aged 84 years, 8 months and 16 days.

——U. D. Osman, and son Will, of Grant City, will leave for Missouri in a few days.

——The Philad. Branch has opened up its fall stock of clothing. An immense stock of fall and winter overcoats can be be found there for your inspection. They have overcoats in all styles price and quality. Remember the Philad. Branch when in need of clothing.

——That was a little rough on the Miles township marksmen, that Centre Hall's landlord, Dave Meyer, should go down there and beat them all shooting mark, on Friday last. Brushvalley must now redeem itself, if it can, by coming up here and having another trial with David, who will gladly set up the dinner and make a couple of centre shots for a sample.

——A tenant house on the farm of G. Dorsey Green on Buffalo Run, Centre county, and occupied by a family named Irvin, was destroyed by fire last Thursday.

——Thursday morning showed up with an inch of snow on the ground.

——The old hotel building at Jacksonville was destroyed by fire the other day.

——Willis Weber of Rebersburg has become a citizen of Centre Hall.

Select School.

Prof S. H, Ditzell, of Tusseyville, a well qualified teacher, will open a select school one mile east of Tusseyville, in the Pine Grove school building, commencing the 8th of April and continuing ten weeks. This is a good opportunity for those who desire to continue their studies or prepare for teaching. 14mar3

-: THE UNION ROOFING CO.,:-
TYRONE, — — PENNA.

MANUFACTURERS AND ROOFERS OF
-:- SLATE GOODS. -:-

Have especial advantages to furnish Builders and Property owners with first class Slate Roofing. We use none but the best qualities of Black Diamond, Peach Bottom, etc. Slate, and employ none but thoroughly experienced roofers—not the so called "practical slate roofers," formerly, tin and shingle roofers.

Make a specialty of Slate Blackboards, Urinals, and other goods.

-:- METAL ROOFING. -:-

General agents for Cortrights Metal Roofing, Tile, etc., American Cement Company's Cement, Terra Cotta Goods. All kinds of Building Paper and Asbestos roofing. Have the best brands of Cement in large or small quantities at very low prices.

Repairing promptly attended to. All work guaranteed and references furnished. Call or send for circular and further information to

UNION ROOFING CO.,
Main office in Pruner Block. TYRONE, PA.
28mar 3m

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION proposed to the citizens of this Commonwealth by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for their approval or rejection at a special election to be held June 18, 1889. Published by order of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in pursuance of Article XVIII of the Constitution.

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of this Commonwealth:

SECTION 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment is proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the Eighteenth Article thereof:

AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional article to said Constitution to be designated as Article XIX as follows:

ARTICLE XIX.

The manufacture, sale or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquor, to be used as a beverage, is hereby prohibited, and any violation of this prohibition shall be a misdemeanor, punishable as shall be provided by law

The manufacture, sale or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquor for other purposes than as a beverage may be allowed in such manner only as may be prescribed by law. The General Assembly shall, at the first session succeeding the adoption of this article of the Constitution, enact laws with adequate penalties for its enforcement.

A true copy of the Joint Resolution.

CHARLES W STONE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

WOODLAND COAL.

Woodland coal, just from the mines,—eaves no cinder— for sale at the Centre all roller mill. Best fuel for summer 4t

Musical College.—The 35 session of six weeks, opens Monday evening, April 29, for the teaching of young ladies in vocal and instrumental music Address,

F. C. MOYER, Director.
7mar4t Freeburg, Pa.

NOTICE.

All persons having accounts with the firm of Kurtz & Son, are requested to make settlement of same on or before April 1st next. KURTZ & SON
3t.

Notice.

On account of losses by the recent fire, the undersigned is obliged to call upon all having accounts at Bartholomew's store, to make settlement within a reasonable time, by so doing they will greatly oblige 14ma3m. R. E. BARTHOLOMEW

Last Notice.

All unsettled accounts on the mill books of the undersigned, circumstances will oblige us to place same in hands of Esq. Boal for collection, after April 1.
2t KURTZ & SON.

MRS. SNIFFINS ON GARDENING AS AN INVESTMENT

If you own a few foot lot it's not so much to boast of in the way of width on the surphace, but it goes down 4,000 miles deep till you meet the man half way that owns the ground lot on the other side. Just think of it. Take my advice an' buy a few feet all round you an' 4,000 miles under you and set it out in Vick's plants an' seeds an' it'll be better than puttin' your money out at a hundred per cent., to say nothin' of the health an' the pleasure you'll get. Yes gardenin' pays. Ask James Vick, Seedsman, of Rochester, N. Y., for his circular, and see.

TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1889.

PUBLIC SALE.—OF 116 HEAD OF LIVE STOCK, will be exposed at public sale at the residence of the subscriber, 3 miles east of Boalsburg and 2 miles east of Linden Hall station in Potter township, on Tuesday, March 26, 1889 commencing at 9 a. m. sharp, the following property: 7 horses, good and young, described as follows: One dark brown Morgan horse 7 years old, weight 1429 pounds; good work horse, clear of blemish; 2 mares with foal, one a Clydesdale, one a good single driver; one five year old horse, good worker and good driver; one four year old sorrel mare, good worker; one light bay three year old Hambleton ian horse will make a good gentle driver; one brown mare, is a good and safe driver; one yearling horse colt. The above described horses are all clear of blemish. 10 good milch cows, 6 of them will be fresh about the time of the sale, one of them a Guernsey, 1 Kentucky Short horn Bull, 8 head of Fat Cattle, 10 head of young Cattle, 56 head of sheep, 1 a Cotswool Buck, 4 yearling Shropshire Ewes, 51 good heavy ewes, 2 breeding sows, 14 head of shoats, 10 light shoats, 1 4-horse broad wheel wagon, 1 2-horse wagon, 1 spring wagon, Osborne binder, 1 Dodge reaper and mower combined, hoeler drill, hay ladders, hay rake, 1 good hench cultivator, latest improved, 3-horse cultivator, lot of single cultivators, Centre Hall corn planter, 1 corn plow, 1 big wagon bed, field roller, 3 double shovel plows, 3 3 Syracuse plows, 2 of them steel beams, the other metal beams, 3 harrows, grain-cradle; mowing scythe and briar hook, fanning mill, cutting-box, bag wagon, harpoon hay fork with rope and pulleys, 1 long sled, 1 lumber sled, patent stable cleaner, wheelbarrow, set breechbands, 2 set front gears, 1 set tug harness, plow gears, 6 housing, 2 set of check lines, 1 4-horse line, 1 6-horse line, 3 heavy blind bridles, 4 bridles for tugs, a lot of hair collars, 4 sets new flynets, lot of lead reins and choke straps, 1 wagon saddle, 1 dexter queen spring buggy, 1 2-seated extention top carriage with full leather top, 2 good buggy poles, 2 sleighs, 1 set double harness, and a great many other articles, including 4 milk cans with cooling trough and elevator, seed corn by the bushel, corn in ear, seed barley, timothy seed, 3-5ths of grain in ground &c., &c. Cook stove and other household goods.

Terms easy, and made known at sale.

William Goheen, LOT W. KIMPORT.
Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, MARCH 22.

PUBLIC SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC sale by the undersigned, near Penn Cave, on March 22d, the following property: 2 horses; 3 cows; 3 head of young cattle; 9 head of sheep; 2 shoats; 1 two horse wagon; 1 two horse spring wagon; 1 sled; 1 family sleigh; 1 horse rake; threshing machine; horse power; shaker and strap; 2 plows; 1 harrow; 2 cultivators; 1 corn scraper; 1 corn planter; hay fork rope and pulleys; 1 fanning mill; single trees; double trees; spread chains; log chain; cow chaines; horse gears; flynets; plow lines; check lines; collars; bridles; cook stove and pipe; coal stove; and many other articles.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. A reasonable credit will be given. BENJ. STOVER.
J. N. Leitzel, auctioneer.

TUESDAY, MARCH 26.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—PURSUANT TO an order of the Orphans' Court of Centre county, there will be exposed at public sale at the late residence of Jacob Shaffer, dec'd, in Gregg tp., 1 mile north of Penn Hall, on Tuesday, March 26, the Real Estate of said Jacob Shaffer, dec'd, bounded and described as follows: On the south by public road and lands of Daniel Bartges, on the east by lands of John Stoner, on the north by lands of Daniel Bartges, on the west by lands of John Bartges' heirs and Francis Gramley, containing about 95 ACRES, more or less. Thereon erected a 2 story Dwelling House, a good summer house, bank barn, and necessary outbuildings. Plenty of best spring water at the buildings. A large orchard with the best fruit, different varieties. About 50 acres under cultivation, balance well timbered with prop and spile timber.

TERMS:—⅓ on confirmation of sale, ⅓ in one year, and the balance in two years, all with interest from day of confirmation of sale. The deferred payments to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises. M. L. RISHEL,
Adm'r. of dec'd.

Also at the same time and place the following personal property will be sold by widow of dec'd: 2 good cows, about fresh, 1 yearling calf, 1 brood sow, 1 two horse wagon, sled, harrow, Cultivator, corn planter, corn scraper, 2 flynets, 1 horse hay rake, good reaper, chopper machine, lot of horse gears, 2 cider barrels, boring machine, straw cutter, stands, camp-meeting tent of the best of cloth all complete with the timbers, and numerous other articles. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock.
SUSAN SHAFFER.

SALE MARCH 27.

PUBLIC SALE.—NEAR TUSSEYVILLE, Wednesday March 27, 2 good work horses, one a sorrel the other a dappel gray, one 5 the other 7 years old, and weighing from 1500 to 1400, sound and well broken for ring or double harness; 2 milk cows will be fresh soon; 1 heifer, springer; 2 bulls of good stock; 3 calves full-blooded Jerseys; 10 head shoats; Chesterwhite boar and sow; good Conklin wagon; 1 old wagon; new bob sled; top buggy; spring wagon; land roller; hay rake; windmill; rolling screen; Oliver chilled plow; Camel bal. plow; graincradle; scythe; double and single trees; straw cutter; wagon wheels; sleighbox; 400 lbs. old iron; horsegears; set new yankee harness all complete; 2 horsecollars; housens; checklines; new plowlines; 4 new yankee bridles; set old yankee harness; set single harness with collar and breaststrap; hitching straps; breaststraps with snaps; yoke straps; riding bridle, halters; butt and breast lumber log and cow chains; collar and hame straps; hayfork, rope and pulleys; dunghook; hoes; forks; rakes; shovels; grainbags; axe; barrels; 2 bbl vinegar; curry combs and brushes; new flynets; buggynets; bushel and ½ bu. measures; baskets; spade; hatchet; saws; chisels; barrow, manure sled; tongue chain; iron kettle, Loela cook stove with utensils, Hathaway stove; corner cupboard; bedsteads; spring bed and mattress; ½ doz. cane seat chairs; rocking chair; kitchen chairs; doughtray; sink; 10 ft. extension table; square table; churn; carpets; tubs; buckets; dishes; crocks; cans; tinware; potatoes by the bushel, &c. Sale at 12 o'clock.
Wm. Goheen Auct. WM. GROSSMAN.

GRAIN.

REPORTED WEEKLY BY KURTZ & SON.
Prices subject to fluctuations of market.

Wheat, red	$ 95	Oats new	$ 28
Wheat, white	99	Rye	50
Corn,	42	Barley, No. 1	45

FLOUR AND FEED.

Fancy Pat. Flour	1 55	Bran per ton	20 00
Best Roller Flour	$ 1 60	Bran, retail, cwt.	1 10
2d Best Roll'r Flour	1 30	Middlings retail	1 20
Middlings per ton	22 00	Chop retail	1 2

EXTRA OFFER

Any one sending us the names of three new subscribers with the cash for one year, will get a copy of the REPORTER one year free.

McCORMICK BROS, | McCORMICK BROS
CENTRE HALL, PA. | CENTRE HALL, PA.
—DEALERS IN ALL KINDS—
-:- FURNITURE -:-
Bed Room Suits, Parlor Suits, Side Boards, Lounges, Tables, Bedsteads, Wood and Cane-Seat Chairs
Undertaking a Specialty.

Bargains! :-: New Goods!

We are now prepared to have the public call at our store and inspect our new line of goods. They were selected with the greatest care and embrace an endless variety of new designs and patterns worn during the Fall and Winter seasons.

Our line of Fancy Plaids, Tricots, Fall Prints, and All-Wool Suiting, are fine, and will please our every customers, and are selling rapidly. Woolen Blankets, Hats, Quilts, and many other goods.

SPECIAL BARGAINS !----O----SPECIAL BARGAINS

Come and see the special bargains we are offering in Cashmeres; prices lower than ever. Our stock of Ready-Made Clothing, Overcoats, Gossamers, Gum Coats, is complete and will speak for themselves. Comeand see the new goods at

Harper & Kreamer's.